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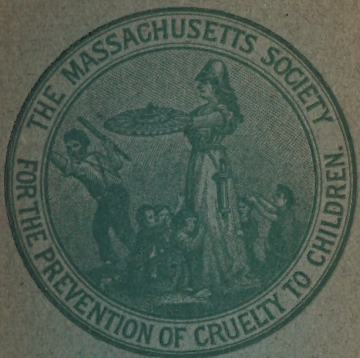

LAWS OF MASSACHUSETTS CONCERNING CHILDREN.

WITH A LIST OF INSTITUTIONS, FORMS OF COMPLAINT, Etc.

1890.

OFFICE: 1 PEMBERTON SQUARE,
Telephone No. 748,
BOSTON.

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BOSTON.

Rev. C. L. Bradlee
(36628)
Nov. 1. '92

SPECIAL NOTICE.

1. Agents and others will please destroy the old Manuals, as by changes of laws and locations of institutions they are an unsafe guide.

2. We respectfully invite our agents, members and friends to look carefully through this Manual, and they will discover many good laws not thoroughly enforced and they can do a good work by helping to enforce them.

3. They will find in the list of institutions many of which they may be glad to avail themselves for the aid, protection or comfort of suffering children.

For forms for complaint for neglect, non-support, etc., see end of the volume.

CHARTER OF THE SOCIETY.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Be it known that, whereas, Abbott Lawrence, Mrs. J. Ellerton Lodge, R. E. Apthorp, Mrs. James K. Mills, A. A. Childs, Sarah W. Thorndike, Kate Gannett Wells, M. L. Putnam, Charles F. Shimmin, William S. Whitwell, L. J. B. Lincoln, and Frederic Robbins have associated themselves with the intention of forming a corporation under the name of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, for the purpose of awakening interest in the abuses to which children are exposed by the intemperance, cruelty or cupidity of parents and guardians, and to help the enforcement of existing laws on the subject, procure needed legislation, and for kindred work, and have complied with the provisions of the statutes of this Commonwealth in such case made and provided, as appears from the certificate of the President, Treasurer and Directors of said corporation duly approved by the Commissioner of Corporations, and recorded in this office: —

Now, therefore, I, Henry B. Peirce, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, do hereby certify that said Abbott Lawrence, Mrs. J. Ellerton Lodge, R. E. Apthorp, Mrs. James K. Mills, A. A. Childs, Sarah W. Thorndike, Kate Gannett Wells, M. L. Putnam, Charles F. Shimmin, William S. Whitwell, L. J. B. Lincoln, and Frederic Robbins, their associates and successors, are legally organized and established as, and are hereby made, an existing corporation, under the name of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, with the powers, rights and privileges, and subject to the limitations, duties and restrictions, which by law appertain thereto.

Witness my official signature hereunto subscribed, and the seal of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereunto affixed, this twenty-third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

(Signed) HENRY B. PEIRCE,

[SEAL] *Secretary of the Commonwealth.*

BOARD OF GOVERNMENT. 1890.

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Advisory Council.

J. LEWIS STACKPOLE, GEO. H. LYMAN, JR.

Attorney.

CHARLES C. READ.

General Agent and Secretary.

FRANK B. FAY.

Three hundred and seventy sub-agents throughout the State.

Appeal.

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children appeals to the public for sympathy, co-operation and support.

Children need protection from neglect and starvation, from severe beatings inflicted by drunken or brutal parents and guardians. They are often overworked, underfed and scantily clothed by those to whom they have been entrusted. They are often bound out, given, let or sold to acrobats, variety actors, singers, organ-grinders, dancers, jugglers, circus-riders, pedlers beggars, showmen and others, who employ them in ways that are injurious to health and dangerous to limb and life, and who force them by cruelty to adopt injurious and unlawful practices, and subject them to hardships and exposures which they are quite unable to endure.

Cases are constantly occurring where children of drunken parents are sadly neglected, infants left in charge of girls ten years of age, the mother being in prison, and the father almost constantly intoxicated.

We rescue these children from their miserable homes, and place them where they will be well cared for.

Children thus neglected are liable to become criminals, and the community to be burdened with their support. To rescue these boys and girls,

and secure them good homes, or to place them under good influences, is not only a blessing to them but aids in making them good citizens.

Our purpose is to convert as well as convict; and, while we would not interfere with the *just* rights of parents and guardians, we shall endeavor to convince them, by the force of law or argument, that children have rights which must be respected.

Our Methods.

The question is often asked, "How do you work?" We can only answer briefly: In cases of cruelty by beating or inflicting pain, we prosecute for assault. In cases of wilful neglect, we take the children before a magistrate, under the neglect law. In other cases we apply to the probate court for guardianship and custody. (See following pages of this Manual.) In both the above cases, the children are taken from the neglectful or cruel parents, and transferred to some institution or home. In some instances, the parents will, upon proper representations, give up the children for better care by relatives, friends or institutions. Our only object is to protect the children, but it is sometimes necessary to punish the parents to accomplish it, and so they are often committed to prison and the children provided for in their absence. Cruelty is not confined to actual physical

abuse by blows, but there are many other forms that need to be prevented. This is only a general statement, and gives but a slight idea of the cases presented to us, which can only be properly appreciated by an examination of our records.

We earnestly invite all persons to report at our office, *No. 1 Pemberton Square*, or to any agent, cases of real or suspected abuse or neglect occurring *in any part of the State*, by parents or guardians, or others having permanent or temporary care of children; accepting our assurance that they will not be personally compromised by so doing.

FRANK B. FAY, *Gen. Agt. and Sec.*

Local Agents.

The Society has agents in every town in the State. Of course, these agents cannot be paid except for special services. We trust that our citizens will be interested in the protection of children from neglect and abuse, and notify the local agent or ourselves in every case.

The agent should be kind but firm, courageous but not rash. It will be borne in mind that all cases of cruelty or ill-treatment do not occur where intemperance prevails, nor among the lower orders; and, in many cases, the wisest judgment is needed. The knowledge of the presence of an agent in a town prevents, as well as checks, both cruelty and neglect.

Legal action in one case in a town has a reforming influence in many other cases, but much can be accomplished through *fear* of the law. At any time our office agents will be sent to any part of the State if the local agent needs assistance.

Our Home.

We have a temporary home at 74 Hancock Street, Cambridgeport, which receives children found abandoned from any cause, for whom immediate shelter must be found; also those committed to our care or who are waiting the action of the courts. For admission of children to the home apply to the office of the Society, *No. 1 Pemberton Square, Boston.*

Ten Years' Work, 1880 to 1889 Inclusive.

Cases investigated,	*8,701
Number of children involved,	20,198
Number of children having intemperate fathers,	9,984
Number of children having intemperate mothers,	6,480
Number of children having no fathers,	2,904
Number of children having no mothers,	3,370

* Many of these cases have been re-investigated in different years, so that a just record of the work will place the number of cases at 13,000.

Number of children having a parent in prison,	2,524
Number of children illegitimate,	806
Number of children placed in homes, institutions and families,	6,815
Cases in court for neglect, non-support, guardianship, etc.,	1,879
Number of cases *out* of Boston,	2,144

These figures, while they make a sad record, furnish but a slight idea of the degradation, crime, misery, destitution and suffering of parents and their children, which we endeavor to lessen, alleviate or prevent, contributing, as we believe, to the happiness and welfare of the present and succeeding generations.

Specimen Cases.

To give a slight idea of some of the work we are called upon to do, we give a brief notice of a few of the thousands of cases, avoiding names and locations, giving only ledger numbers.

1090. An interesting and amiable girl, fifteen, living with an aunt who had overworked her and abused her by blows on the head, and by striking on neck with hot poker. Girl sought our protection. We obtained guardianship and custody after a long contest.

1437. Man arrested for criminal relations with his own daughter, a pretty girl of twelve years

of age. Sentenced to five years in State prison. Girl adopted by a good family.

1217. Two children — boy nine, girl seven — terribly beaten with a broomstick. Both children had their eyes blackened by blows, their bodies fearfully bruised, and patches of skin taken from their faces. Father and mother arrested. Fine and costs, $75. Well treated since.

1676. Three children, two to five years of age, abandoned by father. Mother very intemperate. When found, the mother was lying drunk and insensible, and the *children all intoxicated.* Mother arrested. Children sent to a home.

1446. Girl, fourteen, seeks our protection from intemperate parents, who abuse her shamefully. Send her to the "dump" to pick coal to be sold for liquor. For refusing to go for liquor is kept out of doors, improperly clad, for two hours in cold weather. Has been dragged by her hair. An elder sister had had same experience. Pending our action for guardianship, parents surrender all legal rights to a good family.

1069. Girl nine. Mother dead. Step-mother had severely whipped the girl. Had scars on head and face; had been placed on hot stove. Left naked in a cold room in winter. Difficult to obtain evidence. Child taught to conceal cruelty. To avoid publicity father gave the child to the Society.

2587. Boy three years old. Put on hot stove and otherwise maltreated by man and woman with whom he was boarded. Mother absent. Wound from burn, three by one and one-half inches. Both parties convicted, appealed and judgment affirmed. Fine and costs, about $150. Child retained in our home till after trial and investigation, about two months, and then restored to mother.

3395. An interesting and intelligent girl, ten, deformed by being thrown, when an infant, at the father by the drunken mother. Father intemperate and lazy. Mother has been in house of correction and woman's prison. A brother and sister now in charge of the State. This girl has been in an institution and in an almshouse. Father placed her in a family who sent her for beer We found her weak and emaciated. Father had contributed nothing towards her support. We placed her in a hospital; court ordered her into the custody of the State.

2917. Three children five to two. Father in house of correction for assault on wife. She was intemperate; found intoxicated in bed at 10 A.M. Children also in bed. No fire; had already burned the furniture; little bedding; only household articles, two chairs, table, stove and one bowl. Mother had neither stockings, shoes, shawl nor hat; children no underclothing, shoes or hat. Family deserted by all relatives. Children sent to public institutions.

3656. Four children, two to nine, without bed or suitable clothing. Mother sick in bed. Father intemperate and wasteful; can earn $15 to $30 per week; arrested under the non-support law; gave an order on his employer for three-fourths of his wages for benefit of his family.

2125. Boy seven; cruelly beaten and overworked by step-mother. Child under fear; taught to say his bruises were result of accident, or from blows of a younger brother. Case under investigation for months to secure testimony. Family removed to a house out of town with no neighbors near. Child sent to school repeatedly without breakfast. By persistent effort secured testimony to enable us to rescue him under neglect law.

5589. Feeble-minded, nearly idiotic child; placed by its parents in a feed trough in the barn, with hay for a bed, covered by old blankets, and kept there during the coldest weather in November several nights. One foot partly frozen. Father fined. Child taken from the parents under the neglect law.

5087. Boy, twelve years of age, was brutally whipped by his father for using tobacco. His clothing was all taken off, his hands tied behind him and then was whipped with pear rods tied together. The next day his back was found to be badly cut, his clothing bloody and a wound on his face. The father was sent to the house of correction for three months.

4109. Two girls nine and ten years of age. Father intemperate. Mother dead. Step-mother cruel. Assaulted the younger girl by beating and biting, making many cuts and bruises on the head, face and legs. Father signed papers surrendering an older girl to a good family and the younger to this society to be placed in a home. She was taken to the hospital to have her wounds treated. Step-mother arrested for assault, pleaded guilty. Being in delicate health, and the girls having been removed from her, the court placed the case on probation.

5663. Child three years old. Father arrested for assault and battery. Wife testified that the child had been bruised from head to foot; that the father had put turpentine and also salt and water in the wounds. At one time he locked his wife in a cold room for two hours, where she could hear the child's cries but could not go to its relief. Father found guilty on three complaints and sentenced to three years in the house of correction. Mother and child were sent to the hospital and later to her relatives.

6667. Girl thirteen, recently adopted. Mother sent to woman's prison for two years. Girl cruelly treated by adopted parents; was scantily dressed, beaten with stick, strap, etc., and sent out in the snow without decent shoes. Been in school but five weeks in the year. Committed as a neglected child.

8330. Girl eight, father intemperate, mother sick in consumption. Father gave the girl tobacco and whiskey and allowed her to dance in the street for money, where she was found recently at eleven P.M, only partly clothed. Child surrendered to a good family.

5553. Six children from two to twelve years of age. Parents intemperate, father ugly. Once broke his wife's arm; has been in the house of correction and in the house of industry. Mother formerly did the best she could. Later, husband worked out of town. Wife had low drunken men and women at the house. Children neglected, ragged and dirty; five of them taken into court as neglected and sent to a home; the oldest boy sent to a truant school.

9190. Girl of seven years, of intemperate parents, living in a room the only furniture being two orange boxes and a bedtick. Girl taken as neglected and committed to an institution.

9300. Father intemperate; spends nearly all his earnings for liquor. Four children four to eleven years old and a nursing babe. Family destitute, living in a hut six feet by nine in the woods. All sleep in one bunk covered with filthy rags and vermin. Four older ones committed to a State institution. This case was found in the outskirts of a country village.

6043. Five children from four to thirteen years of age. Parents intemperate and have been going

from bad to worse for three or four years. Recently father has been sent to house of correction for stealing; mother sent to house of industry for drunkenness; daughter, thirteen years old, sent to house of industry for stealing. The four other children in court as neglected and taken to a home.

In several cases, children were left by their parents without food and almost without clothing, in a cold barn, for three or four days together; a small boy beaten, sent out on the roof and there tied to a chimney, on a winter's night. A small girl was standing barefooted in midwinter, begging. When driven indoors by the cold, a woman beat her with a rattan to force her out again to resume begging. These are but a sample of the almost incredible varieties of wrong inflicted by cruel custodians on helpless children.

Extracts from the Constitution of the Society.

Object.

ART. II. Its object is to provide effective means for the prevention of cruelty to children throughout this Commonwealth.

Membership.

ART. III. The Society shall consist of benefactors, life members, annual members, contributors and honorary members. Benefactors shall be those who pay one hundred dollars or more at

one time to the Society; life members, those who pay fifty dollars; annual members, those who pay five dollars per year; contributors, those who pay less than five dollars per year; and honorary members, those who may be elected such. Every member will receive an appropriate certificate of membership, signed by the treasurer and secretary.

Remittances may be made to the treasurer or the general agent, at the office of the Society, *No. 1 Pemberton Square.*

Annual meeting second Tuesday of January.

Memberships expire March 1.

We depend entirely upon donations and memberships, receive no aid from the State, and make no charge for expenses in investigating any case.

All complaints confidential.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

FOR PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I give and bequeath to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, incorporated in 1878, the sum of
dollars, to be applied to the uses of said corporation.

FOR REAL ESTATE.

I give and bequeath to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, incorporated in 1878, the following property; to wit *(here insert description of the property)*, together with the appurtenances thereto belonging. To have and to hold the same unto said corporation, its successors and assigns forever.

Statutes of Massachusetts Concerning Children.

Neglect Law.

[Acts of 1882, Chap. 1881, as amended by Chap. 330, Acts of 1886 and Chap. 248, Acts of 1888.]

[NOTE. — The original neglect law, Public Statutes, Chapter 48, Section 18, is omitted, as few, if any, towns have adopted the required by-laws, and the following law, as amended, is always used.]

After a warrant for a neglected child has been obtained, the parents and the board of lunacy and charity must be notified of the place and time of the trial.

[For direction how to proceed see following pages.]

SECT. 3. Whenever it shall be made to appear to any court or magistrate after due complaint setting forth the facts relied upon and a hearing thereon that within his jurisdiction any child under fourteen years of age, by reason of orphanage, or of the neglect, crime, drunkenness or other vice of his parents, is growing up without education or salutary control, and in circumstances exposing him to lead an idle and dissolute life, or is dependent upon public charity, such court or magistrate shall, after notice to the state board of lunacy and charity, commit such child, if he has no known

settlement in this Commonwealth, to the custody of said board, and if he has a known settlement then to the overseers of the poor of the city or town in which he has such settlement, except in the city of Boston, and if he has a settlement in said city, then to the commissioners of public institutions of said city, until he arrives at the age of twenty-one years, or for any less time; and the said board, overseers and commissioners are authorized to make all needful arrangements for the care and maintenance of children so committed in some state, municipal, or town institution, or in some respectable family, and to discharge such children from their custody whenever the object of their commitment has been accomplished.

[Chap. 330, Acts of 1886.]

SECT. 2. When any indigent or neglected child is brought on such complaint before any court or magistrate a summons shall be issued requiring the person to whom such summons is directed to appear at the time and place stated in the summons and show cause, if any there be, why such child should not be committed in accordance with the provisions of section three of said chapter one hundred and eighty-one. Such summons shall be directed to the father of the child if living and resident within the Commonwealth, and if not then to the mother of the child if living and resident within the Commonwealth; if there be no parent

living and resident such summons shall be directed to the legal guardian, if one there be, of such child, and if there be none, then to the person with whom according to the statement of such child, which shall be received, such child resides. If there be no such person the court or magistrate before whom such child is brought may appoint some suitable person to act in behalf of such child, and a notice of the hearing shall be sent by such court or magistrate to the state board of lunacy and charity. The child, parent, guardian or person appearing in behalf of such child, and the state board of lunacy and charity shall have the right of appeal from the finding or decision of said court or magistrate to the superior court of the county within which said hearing is held, and if upon appeal, said child, parent, guardian or person appearing on behalf of such child shall fail or be unable to furnish such bail as may be required by the court or magistrate before whom such hearing is held, such child shall be committed to the custody of the state board of lunacy and charity pending the determination of such appeal.

[Chap. 248, Acts of 1888.]

SECT. 1. When it shall be made to appear that the place of legal settlement of any of such children has not within its control any institution in which they may be lawfully maintained, such court or magistrate may commit such children to the

custody of the state board of lunacy and charity, and the authority vested in such overseers under this section relative to children who have a known settlement may be exercised by said state board, in the same manner and to the same extent as might have been exercised by said overseers, had such children been committed to them.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 84.]

SECT. 2. Overseers of the poor may remove to the almshouse such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians, except as provided in sections 3 and 4 of this chapter.

Abandoned and Abused Children Transferred to the Massachusetts Society P. C. C.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 48.]

SECT. 22. The judge of the probate court of any county, when it appears that a minor under fourteen years of age resident therein, is without a guardian, and is entirely abandoned, or treated with gross and habitual cruelty, by the parent or other person having the care or custody of him, or is illegally deprived of liberty, may appoint as his guardian the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children for such period as seems fit to the judge; and said Society shall

thereupon become entitled to the custody of such child, to the exclusion of any other person, but shall not be entitled to his property. Said judge may at any time, for good cause, revoke such appointment.

SECT. 23. The parents, surviving parent, or guardian of a child under fourteen years of age, if unable to support him, may by an agreement in writing, signed, and fixing the terms of the custody, place him in the charge of said Society, which shall thereupon have custody of him, as provided in the preceding section.

SECT. 24. Upon the complaint of said Society that a child under five years of age has been abandoned and deserted in a street or public place, or in a vacant building, a judge of any court, within his jurisdiction, may give the custody of such child for a period not exceeding thirty days to said society; which shall thereupon give notice thereof, under the direction of said judge, by advertisement in some newspaper published in the county where such child is found; and such child, if claimed by its parents, parent, or guardian, may be returned to them by said judge.

SECT. 25. Nothing in the three preceding sections shall be construed to oblige said society to receive the custody of any child.

SECT. 26. In Hampden County the provisions of the four preceding sections shall in all respects be applicable to the Hampden County Children's

Aid Association in like manner as to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

Complaints for Neglect.*

How to Proceed.

In making a complaint in the case of neglected children, the following suggestions will be useful to our agents and others:

1. Apply to a police or district court, or trial justice, for a warrant under chapters 181, Acts of 1882, 330 of 1886, 248 of 1888.

2. The magistrate will notify parents and the State Board of Lunacy and Charity when the case will be heard.

3. Take the child and see that the parents, guardians, or custodians, if any, are notified of the time and place of trial.

4. Note the condition of the house as to cleanliness, furniture and food, beds and bedding, and the condition of the children as to clothing and cleanliness.

5. Take them to court *as found*, without change, that the magistrate may better judge of the neglect.

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* For cases of beating and other forms of cruelty, complaint should be made for assault and battery.

6. Do the children attend school?

7. Are the parents intemperate?

8. Are the children sent for liquor, or to beg?

9. What is the general character of the parents or guardians, for sobriety, industry, chastity and veracity?

10. If the children have a known settlement, and the State Board are so notified, they may not be represented at the trial.

11. If the magistrate decides to commit them, the arresting officer or other official will carry out the order of the court.

12. Agents and others will confer a favor by sending names of parents or guardians, and names and ages of children to our office, with the result of the trial.

Assault and Battery.

A simple assault and assault and battery, are offences under the common law, and are not defined by statute.

Assault and battery are generally classed together, because they are acts closely connected.

There may be an assault without amounting to a battery, yet a battery must comprise an assault.

An assault is an attempt unlawfully to apply any force or violence to another person, or to do him any bodily hurt. To deprive another of his liberty by force or fraud is also an assault.

Threatening to do a hostile act, when near enough to accomplish it, or when its result is to cause fear of actual injury, is also an assault; but no mere words can in any case amount to an assault.

A battery is the actual striking or ill-treating of, or applying force to, a person in a rude or angry manner.

Simple assault is one committed with no intention to do any other injury. Aggravated assault is one committed with the intention of committing some additional crime, as with intent to kill, rob, steal, rape, etc. (Chap. 202, Pub. Stats.)

A justifiable assault may be committed by a person in reasonable defence of himself or his property, or of the person of another unlawfully assaulted.

Non-Support Law.

[Acts of 1882, as amended by Chap 176, Acts of 1885.]

SECT. 1. Whoever unreasonably neglects to provide for the support of his wife or minor child shall be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars or by imprisonment in the house of correction not exceeding six months. All fines imposed under this section may in the discretion of the court, be paid in whole or in part to the town, city, corporation, society or person actually supporting such wife or minor child at the time of making the complaint.

Guardianship.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 139.]

[NOTE.—In applying for the guardianship of a minor, *on account of the unfitness of the parents*, add to the usual form the words, "and to have the custody of said minor."

State the reason of the unfitness of the parent.

Insert the birthday of the child, if possible. The parent must have seven days personal notice, or three weeks by advertisement.]

SECT. 1. The probate court in each county may, when it appears to be necessary or convenient, appoint guardians to minors and others who are inhabitants of, or residents in, the county, or who may reside out of the Commonwealth and have estate within the county.

SECT. 2. If a minor is under the age of fourteen years, the probate court may nominate and appoint his guardian. If he is above that age, he may nominate his own guardian, who, if approved by the court, shall be appointed accordingly. If the person nominated is not approved by the court, or if the minor resides out of the Commonwealth, or after being cited neglects to nominate a suitable person, the court may nominate and appoint his guardian in the same manner as if he were under the age of fourteen years.

SECT. 3. The nomination of a guardian by a minor above the age of fourteen years may be made before a justice of the peace or before the city or town clerk, who shall certify the fact to the probate court.

SECT. 4. The guardian of a minor, unless sooner discharged according to law, shall continue in office until the minor arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and he shall have the custody and tuition of his ward and the care and management of all his estate, except that the father of the minor, if living, and in case of his death the mother, they being respectively competent to transact their own business, shall be entitled to the custody of the person of the minor and to the care of his education; but the probate court may order that the guardian shall have such custody, if, upon a hearing, and after such notice to the parents or surviving parent, as it may direct, it finds such parents or parent to be unfit to have such custody, or if it finds one of them unfit therefor, and the other files in such court his or her consent in writing to such order.

SECT. 5. A father, or, in case the father has died without exercising the power, a mother, may by his or her last will in writing, appoint guardians for his or her children, whether born at the time of making the will or afterwards, to continue during the minority of the child or for a less time. Such testamentary guardians shall have the same powers and perform the same duties, with regard to the person and estate of the ward, as guardians appointed by the probate court.

Sections 7 to 16 provide for guardianship of insane persons, spendthrifts and married women.

Sections 17 to 20 provide for guardianship of persons out of the State.

Section 22 requires a bond of guardians, except as provided in section 25 below.

SECT. 25. When the custody of a minor is given to a guardian, pursuant to section 4, for the reason that one or both of the parents of the minor are unfit to have such custody, such guardian may, in the discretion of the court, be allowed to give a bond without a surety; but the court may in such case, at any time when it deems that the protection of the ward's interests renders it necessary, require such guardian to give a bond with a surety or sureties.

Sections 29 to 43 define the general powers and duties of guardians.

SECT. 41. The marriage of a female under guardianship, as a minor, shall discharge her guardian from all right to her custody and education, but not from his right to her property.

Concerning sales and mortgages of real estate and other provisions and liabilities of guardianship, see chapters 140, 141, 142, 143, 144.

A guardian is not liable for the support of his ward beyond the property coming into his possession through such guardianship.

Guardians and Trustees residing or removing out of the Commonwealth to appoint a Resident Agent

[Chap. 462, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 1. Every guardian or trustee, appointed by a probate court or the supreme judicial court, residing out of the Commonwealth shall before entering upon the duties of his trust appoint in writing an agent residing in the Commonwealth, and shall by such writing stipulate and agree that the service of any legal process against him as such guardian or trustee if made on such agent shall be of the same legal effect as if made on himself personally within the Commonwealth. Such writing shall give the proper address of such agent and shall be filed in the office of the register of probate or clerk of the court which appointed him.

SECT. 2. Every guardian or trustee removing from and residing out of the Commonwealth, having been appointed by a probate court or the supreme judicial court within the Commonwealth, shall in writing appoint a like agent with like stipulations, and shall cause such writing to be filed as hereinbefore provided.

SECT. 3. If an agent appointed under the provisions of the two preceding sections dies or removes from the Commonwealth before the final settlement of the accounts of his principal another

like appointment shall be made and filed as therein provided.

SECT. 4. The provisions of sections eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter one hundred and thirty-two of the Public Statutes shall apply to the guardians, trustees and agents mentioned in the three preceding sections of this act.

Temporary Guardianship.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 139.]

SECT. 6. Upon the application of the mayor of a city, or the selectmen of a town, or of the overseers of the poor of a city or town, probate courts may, within their respective jurisdictions, *pending proceedings before them for an order under section four*, or for the removal of a guardian of a minor, appoint some suitable person to be temporary guardian of such minor during the pendency of such proceedings; and the person appointed to be such temporary guardian shall have the custody and control of such minor until such proceedings are terminated. The probate court having jurisdiction may at any time, with or without notice, terminate such temporary guardianship.

Adoption of Children.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 148.]

SECTIONS 1 and 2 provide that an inhabitant of this State of twenty-one years of age, may petition

the probate court of the county of his residence, for leave to adopt a child, younger than himself, not his own. If the petitioner have a husband or wife, both must join in the petition. The parents or survivor of them, or the parent having custody, if the parents live apart, or the guardian, unless they have deserted or neglected the child for two years, shall consent in writing. If there is no parent or guardian, the next of kin may give such consent. If there is no next of kin, the court may appoint some person to act as next friend. One cannot adopt his or her wife or husband, brother, sister, uncle, or aunt. A person not an inhabitant of the State may petition the probate court where the child resides. If the child is above fourteen years he must give written consent.

SECT. 3. The consent of the persons named in the preceding section, other than the child or her husband, if any, shall not be required if the person to be adopted is of adult age, nor shall the consent of any such person other than the child be required if such person is adjudged by the court hearing the petition to be hopelessly insane, or is imprisoned in the state prison or in a house of correction in this Commonwealth under sentence for a term of which more than three years remain unexpired at the date of the petition; or if he has wilfully deserted and neglected to provide proper care and maintenance for such child for two years next preceding the date of the peti-

tion; or if he has suffered such child to be supported for more than two years continuously, prior to the petition, by a charitable institution incorporated by law, or as a pauper by a city or town or by the Commonwealth; or if he has been convicted of being a common drunkard, and neglects to provide proper care and maintenance for such child; or if such person has been convicted of being a common night-walker, or a lewd, wanton, and lascivious person, and neglects to provide proper care and maintenance for such child. A giving up in writing of a child, for the purpose of adoption, to a charitable institution incorporated by law, shall operate as a consent to any adoption subsequently approved by such institution. Notice of the petition shall be given to the state board of lunacy and charity, in case the child is supported as a pauper by a city or town or by the Commonwealth.

SECTION 4 requires that the citations to appear at court must be served upon the parents or guardian seven days at least before the hearing, or be published three weeks in some newspaper approved by the court,

SECTION 7 defines rights of adopted children as to succession of property.

Parent's Rights Given Up.

To enable parties to get legal possession of children given to them by their parents, without

resort to any legal proceedings for adoption, we publish the following form, which has been recognized as valid in several of the probate courts of the Commonwealth as fully giving up the parent's rights: —

"For and in consideration of expenses incurred or to be incurred by
in behalf of my child,
years of age, and to enable said
to procure for said child a suitable home, where it may be properly provided for and educated, I hereby delegate to said
my authority over said child; and I do, of my own free will, give up said child to said
unreservedly for the purposes aforesaid, or such other disposal as may seem to
best for its welfare (agreeing that I will neither seek to discover its home, attempt its removal therefrom, nor in any way molest the family in which it may be placed or other parties interested).

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, at this day of 18 } *Parent of said child.*

"In presence of ."

To be signed by both parents, if living and accessible.

NOTE. — The words in parenthesis may be omitted if desirable.

To make the ward an heir to the adopting parent, it is necessary to procure adoption through the probate court.

Infant Boarding.

[Pub. Stat., Chap. 80. See also Chap. 270, Acts of 1882, and Chap. 309, Acts of 1889, on following pages.]

SECT. 60. Whoever engages in the business of taking nursing infants or infants under three years of age to board, or of entertaining or boarding more than two such infants in the same house at the same time, shall, within two days after the reception of every such infant beyond the first two, give written notice to the board of health of the city or town where such infant is so to be entertained or boarded, specifying the name and age of the child, and the name and place of residence of the party so undertaking its care; and such board may enter and inspect said house and premises while said business is carried on, and direct and enforce such sanitary measures respecting such children and premises as it may deem proper.

SECT. 61. Whoever violates any of the provisions of the preceding section, or refuses admission to such board for said purpose shall be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

[Chap. 270, Acts of 1882.]

SECT. 3. Every person who receives for board a child under the age of one year, knowing or having reason to believe it to be illegitimate, shall forthwith notify the overseers of the poor of the city or town in which he resides of the fact of such reception, and, if requested by such overseers shall also so notify the state board of lunacy and charity. The parent or parents of such child shall, when called upon by said board or such overseers, give to such board or such overseers satisfactory security for the maintenance of such child. The parents of such children shall, when called upon, give true answers to the said State board, or any of its officers, as to the residence, parentage, and place of settlement of such children, so far as their knowledge extends. Whoever violates any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the house of correction not exceeding one year.

Infants Abandoned by Parents.

[Chap. 270, Acts of 1882.]

SECT. 1. Whoever, being the parent of a child less than two years old, abandons it within or without any building in this Commonwealth, or, having made a contract or provision for the board or maintenance of such child, absconds or fails to

perform any such contract or provision, and for a period of four weeks after such absconding or failure neither visits nor removes such child, nor during said period notifies the overseers of the poor of the city or town where such parent resides of his or her inability to support such child, shall be punished by imprisonment, if a man, in the house of correction, and if a woman, in the reformatory prison for women, not exceeding two years, or, in case death shall result from such abandonment, not exceeding five years; but this act shall not apply to cases in which the omission to visit, remove, or support such child, or to give such notice, arises from physical or mental disability.

SECT. 2. Every person who knowingly and with wrongful intent aids or abets the abandonment of any such child, as set forth in the preceding section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding two years in the house of correction. [See also Chap. 309, Acts of 1889.]

An Act for the Better Protection of Infants.

[Chap. 309, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 1. Whoever abandons an infant under the age of two years, within or without any building in this Commonwealth, shall be punished by

imprisonment, if a man, in the house of correction, and, if a woman, in the reformatory prison for women, not exceeding two years, or, in case death shall result from such abandonment, not exceeding five years.

SECT. 2. Every person who receives for board an infant under the age of one year shall use due diligence to ascertain whether or not such infant is illegitimate; and if he knows or has reason to believe it to be illegitimate, shall forthwith notify the state board of lunacy and charity of the fact of such reception; and said board and its officers or agents may enter and inspect any building where they may have reason to believe that any such illegitimate infant is boarded and remove such infant when in their judgment such removal is necessary, by reason of neglect, abuse or other cause, in order to preserve the infant's life; and such infant so removed shall be in the custody of said board of lunacy and charity, which shall make provisions therefor according to law. (See also Sect. 3, Chap. 270, Acts of 1882.)

SECT. 3. Every person who receives an infant for board as described in section two, shall, when called upon, give true answers to the state board or any of its officers as to the residence, parentage and place of settlement of said infant so far as his or her knowledge extends.

SECT. 4. Whoever violates the provisions of section two or section three of this act shall be

punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the house of correction not exceeding one year.

Boarding Houses for Infants under Five Years of Age to be Licensed.

[Chap. 416, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 1. No person shall maintain a boarding-house for infants under the age of five years unless licensed by the board of health of the city or the selectmen of the town in which the same is located. Whoever violates the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SECT. 2. Whoever for hire, gain or reward have in his custody or control at one time more than three infants under the age of five years, unattended by a parent or guardian, for the purpose of providing care, food and lodging for such infants, shall be deemed to maintain a boarding-house for infants within the meaning of this act.

SECT. 3. The board of health of cities and the selectmen of towns may grant a license to maintain a boarding-house for infants. Said boards of health and the selectmen of towns shall annually, and may at all times, visit and inspect premises so licensed, and may at any time designate any person to visit and inspect said premises.

Infants Having No Settlement.

[Chap. 86 Pub. Stats., as amended by Chap. 181, Acts of 1882, and Chap. 232, Acts of 1883, reads as follows:]

SECT. 44. When an infant having no known settlement in this Commonwealth, is received by the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, agreeably to the provisions of its charter, or by the St Mary's Asylum, agreeably to the provisions of its charter, immediate notice of such reception shall be given by the directors of said asylum, in writing to the state board, which shall have authority to examine the case and remove such infant, if it considers such removal expedient. The expense incurred by the asylum for the support of such infant, after the bills for the same have been approved by the state board, shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth to an amount not exceeding four dollars per week for each infant; but the Commonwealth shall be under no obligation to reimburse the asylum for any expense incurred for the support of any such infant for a period of more than one week prior to the giving of the notice herein provided for.

SECT. 45. The state board shall have the same authority in respect to any such infant that it has in respect to infants in the almshouse.

SECT. 46. When the asylum is full of inmates, or when, from sickness or other sufficient cause, it is not expedient to receive or retain an infant

legally committed thereto, who is a State pauper the state board shall provide for such infant in a proper family or other suitable place, under the constant supervision of its medical officers, till it reaches the age of three years, or is otherwise provided for by the state board.

The provisions of this section shall apply to the St. Mary's Infant Asylum; but overseers of the poor shall commit any indigent or neglected infants having no known settlement in this Commonwealth to the custody of the state board of lunacy and charity, which board shall provide for said infants in either of said asylums, or in a family or other suitable place, as they may judge to be best for the interests of each child.

Lying-in Hospitals.

[Pub. Stat., Chap. 80.]

SECT. 56. The selectmen of a town may license any person to establish or keep therein, a lying-in hospital, hospital ward, or other place, for the reception, care and treatment of women in labor, if the board of health shall first certify to the selectmen that the person applying for such license is, in its judgment, a suitable person, and that from its inspection and examination of such hospital, hospital ward, or other place aforesaid, the same is suitable and properly arranged and provided for such business.

SECT. 57. Such license shall continue in force for two years, subject, however, to revocation by the selectmen.

SECT. 58. Every such hospital, hospital ward, or other place, shall be subject to visitation and inspection at any time by the board of health, the chief of police and the selectmen; and if it receives in a year more than six women as patients in labor, it shall also be subject to like visitation and inspection by the state board of lunacy and charity.

SECT. 59. Penalty for keeping such a hospital without license, five hundred dollars, one-half to the complainant, one-half to the town. For a second offence, imprisonment not exceeding two years.

Returns of Births by Physicians and Midwives.

[Sect. 7 of Chap. 32 of Pub. Stats., as amended by Chap. 158, Acts of 1883 and Chap. 288, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 7. Physicians and midwives shall on or before the fifth day of each month report to the clerk of each city or town a correct list of all children born therein during the month next preceding, at whose birth they were present, stating the date and place of each birth, the name of the child (if it has any), the sex and color of the child, the name, place of birth and residence of the parents, and the occupation of the father.

The fee of the physician or midwife shall be twenty-five cents for each birth so reported and shall be paid by the city or town in which the report is made.

Children in Public Exhibitions, etc.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 48.]

SECT. 8. Any person who employs or exhibits, or who sells, apprentices, or gives away, for the purpose of employing or exhibiting, a child under fifteen years of age, in dancing, playing on musical instruments, singing, walking on a wire or rope, or riding and performing as a gymnast, contortionist, or acrobat, in any circus or theatrical exhibition, or in any public place whatsoever, or who causes, procures, or encourages any such child to engage therein, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months:

Provided, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the education of children in vocal and instrumental music, or their employment as musicians in any church, chapel, school, or school exhibition, or prevent their taking part in any concert or musical exhibition on the special written permission of the mayor and aldermen of any city, or the board of selectmen of any town.

SECT. 9. No license shall be granted for a theatrical exhibition or public show in which chil-

dren under fifteen years of age are employed as acrobats, contortionists, or in any feats of gymnastics or equestrianism, or in which such children belonging to the public schools are employed, or allowed to take part as performers on the stage in any capacity, or where, in the opinion of the board authorized to grant licenses, such children are employed in such a manner as to corrupt their morals or impair their physical health; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the giving of special permission as provided by the preceding section.

To Prohibit the Exhibition of Deformities for Hire.

[Chap. 99, Acts of 1884.]

SECT. 1. No deformed person who is a minor or insane, and no person who has an appearance of deformity produced by artificial means, shall be exhibited for hire.

SECT. 2. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Minors in Billiard Rooms, etc.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 102.]

SECT. 113. The keeper of a billiard, pool or sippio room or table, or bowling-alley, who admits

a minor thereto without the written consent of his parent or guardian, shall forfeit ten dollars for the first and twenty dollars for each subsequent offence.

Minors may be Excluded from Court as Spectators.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 160.]

SECT. 16. Any court or trial justice may exclude minors, as spectators, from the court-room during the trial of any cause, civil or criminal, when their presence is not necessary as witnesses or parties.

Sale or Gift of Tobacco to Persons under Sixteen.

[Chap. 72, Acts of 1886.)

SECT. 1. No person shall sell any cigarette, snuff or tobacco in any of its forms to any person under sixteen years of age.

SECT. 2. No person other than the minor's parent or guardian shall give any cigarette, snuff, or tobacco in any of its forms to any minor under sixteen years of age.

Penalty not exceeding $50.

Gifts, Prizes, Lotteries.

[Chap 277, Acts of 1884.]

SECT. 1. No person shall sell, exchange or dispose of any property, or offer or attempt to do so

upon any representation, advertisement, notice or inducement that anything other than what is specifically stated to be the subject of the sale or exchange, is, or is to be delivered or received, or in any way connected with, or a part of the transaction.

SECT. 2. Whoever violates any provision of the preceding section shall for each offence be punished by fine not less than ten nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sales of Liquor to Minors and Others.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 100, Sect. 9, as amended by Chap. 158, Acts of 1884, and by Chap. 390, Acts of 1889.]

Fourth Clause. No sale or delivery of liquor shall be made on the premises described in the license to a person known to be a drunkard, to an intoxicated person, or to a person who is known to have been intoxicated within the six months next preceding, or to a minor, either for his own use, the use of his parent, or of any other person, or to a person known to have been supported in whole or in part by public charity at any time during the twelve months next preceding the date of the license.

SECT. 24. Whoever, by himself or his agent or servant, sells or gives intoxicating liquors to a minor, either for his own use, the use of his parent or of any other person, or allows a minor to loiter

upon the premises where such sales are made, shall forfeit one hundred dollars for each offence, to be recovered by the parent or guardian of such minor in an action of tort. Actions and suits for penalties and forfeitures under this section shall be commenced within two years after the offence is committed and not afterwards. (This does not apply to sales made upon the prescription of a practising physician.)

SECT. 25. The husband, wife, parent, child, guardian, or employer of a person who has, or may hereafter have, the habit of drinking spirituous or intoxicating liquors to excess, may give notice in writing signed by him or her, to any person, requesting him not to sell or deliver such liquor to the person having such habit. If the person so notified at any time within twelve months thereafter sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habit, or permits such person to loiter on his premises, the person giving the notice may, in an action of tort, recover of the person notified such sum, not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed as damages.

SECT. 26. The delivery of intoxicating liquor * * * * is *prima facie* evidence of sale.

SECT. 27. Ale, porter, strong beer, lager beer, cider, all wines, and any beverage containing more than three per cent. of alcohol, by volume, at sixty degrees Fahrenheit, as well as distilled spirits,

shall be deemed to be intoxicating liquor within the meaning of this chapter.

No Liquor License within Four Hundred Feet of a Public School.

[Acts of 1882, Chap. 220.]

SECT. 1. No license of the first, second or third class, under the provisions of chapter one hundred of the Public Statutes, shall be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors in any building or place on the same street within four hundred feet of any building occupied in whole or in part by a public school.

Sale of Fire-arms and other Dangerous Weapons to Minors.

[Chap. 78, Acts of 1884.]

SECT. 1. No person shall sell or furnish to a minor under the age of fifteen years, any fire-arms or other dangerous weapon: *provided*, that instructors and teachers may furnish military weapons to pupils for instruction and drill.

SECT. 2. Whoever violates the provisions of this act shall for each offence be punished by fine not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

SECT. 3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not affect any prosecutions or suits now

begun, nor prevent the institution of any suit, prosecution or proceedings to enforce penalties and liabilities already incurred under existing laws.

Dangerous Toys.

[Acts of 1882, Chap. 272.]

SECT. 1. The city council of any city, and the selectmen of any town, may adopt such rules and regulations as they may deem reasonable in relation to the sale or use, within the limits thereof, of toy pistols, toy cannon, and all other articles in which explosive compounds of any kind are used, or of which such compounds form a part, and may affix penalties for violation of such rules and regulations, not exceeding fifty dollars for any one offence.

(Such rules or regulations must be approved by the superior court, or in vacation, by a justice thereof.)

Impure Literature.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 207, as amended by Chap. 70, Acts of 1890.]

SECT. 15. Whoever imports, prints, publishes, sells, or distributes a book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, or other thing containing obscene, indecent, or impure language or manifestly tending to the corruption of the morals of youth, or an

obscene, indecent, or impure print, picture, figure, or description, manifestly tending to the corruption of the morals of youth, or introduces into a family, school, or place of education, or buys, procures, receives, or has in his possession, any such book, pamphlet, ballad, printed paper, or other thing, either for the purpose of sale, exhibition, loan or circulation, or with intent to introduce the same into a family, school, or place of education, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding two years, and by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars.

SECT. 16. When a person is convicted under the preceding section and sentenced to pay a fine, one-half of the fine actually paid by such offender shall be paid to the person who informed and prosecuted such offender to conviction.

[Chap. 305, Acts of 1885.]

Whoever sells, lends, gives away or has in his possession with intent to sell or distribute, or otherwise offers for loan, gift, sale or distribution to any minor child any book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper or other printed paper devoted to the publication or principally made up of criminal news, police reports, or accounts of criminal deeds, or pictures and stories of lust or crime, or exhibits upon any street or highway or in any other place

within the view or which may be within the view of any minor child, or in any manner hires or employs any minor child to sell or give away, or in any way to distribute, or who having the custody or control of any minor child permits such child to sell, give away or in any other way to distribute any such book, pamphlet, magazine, newspaper or printed paper, shall be punished by imprisonment in the jail not exceeding two years or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars nor less than one hundred dollars.

Sales on Street Cars by Minors.

[Chap. 229, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 1. No street railway corporation shall permit or allow any minor under the age of ten years to enter upon or into any car of such corporation for the purpose of selling or offering for sale newspapers or other articles of merchandise therein.

SECT. 2. A street railway corporation violating the provisions of this act shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars for each offence, to be recovered by any person in an action of tort, brought within three months thereafter, and the violation by a servant or agent of such corporation shall constitute a violation by such corporation.

Admission of Children Under Thirteen Years to Certain Shows and Places of Amusement.

[Chap. 446, Acts of 1887.]

SECT. 1. Whoever, by himself or his servant or agent, admits any child under the age of thirteen years to any licensed public show or place of amusement, unless said child is accompanied by some person above the age of twenty-one years, shall, on complaint of a parent or guardian of said child, or of the chief of police or a truant officer of the city or town where said child is so admitted, be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; but this shall not apply to shows and amusements which take place before sunset.

Illegal Peddling and Begging by Certain Minors.

[Chap. 422, Acts of 1887.]

Any parent, or other person, who employs a minor under the age of fifteen years, in peddling without a license, when a license is required by law, or in begging, or who having the care or custody of such minor permits him to engage in in such employment, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months.

Legacies to Minors who have no Legal Guardian.

[Chap. 185, Acts of 1889.]

SECTION 1. Whenever a person named as a legatee, under the provisions of a will duly proved in the probate court, is under the age of twenty-one years and has no legal guardian, the court may, on being satisfied of said fact, direct that the legacy due to such person be deposited or invested in the manner set forth in Section 16 of Chapter 144 of the Public Statutes and subject to the provisions thereof.

Change of Name.

PUBLIC STATUTES, CHAPTER 148, SECTIONS 12 TO 14, provide that application for change of name may be heard and determined by probate courts in the counties where the parties reside.

Apprentices.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 149.]

SECT. 1. Children under the age of fourteen years may be bound as apprentices or servants until that age; and minors above the age of fourteen years may be bound as apprentices or servants, females to the age of eighteen years, or to the time of their marriage within that age, and males to the age of twenty-one years.

SECT. 2. Children under the age of fourteen years may be bound by their father, or, in case of his death or incompetency, by their mother or legal guardian. If illegitimate, they may be bound by their mother during the lifetime of their putative father as well as after his decease. If they have no parent competent to act and no guardian, they may, with the approbation of the selectmen of the town where they reside, bind themselves. The power of a mother to bind her children shall cease upon her subsequent marriage, and shall not be exercised by herself or by her husband during the continuance of such marriage.

SECT. 3. Minors above the age of fourteen years may be bound in the same manner, but, when bound by their parent or guardian, the minor's consent shall be expressed in the indenture and testified by his signing the same.

SECT. 4. A minor child who is, or either of whose parents is, chargeable to a town as having a lawful settlement therein, or supported there at the expense of the Commonwealth, may, whether under or above the age of fourteen years, be so bound by the overseers of the poor, a female to the age of eighteen years, or to the time of her marriage within that age, and a male to the age of twenty-one years; and provision shall be made in the contract for teaching such minor to read, write, and cipher, and for such other instruction,

benefit, and allowance, either within or at the end of the term, as the overseers may deem reasonable.

SECT. 5. No minor shall be bound as apprentice or servant unless by an indenture of two parts sealed and delivered by both parties; and where a minor is bound with the approbation of the selectmen, they shall certify such approbation in writing upon each part of the indenture.

SECT. 6. One part of the indenture shall be kept for the use of the minor by the parent or guardian executing it, and, when made with the approbation of the selectmen or by the overseers of the poor, shall be deposited with the town clerk, and safely kept in his office for the use of the minor.

Other sections provide that all considerations of money shall be for the sole use of the minor. Bond for $200 to be given by parents and guardians, or public authorities, and by parties to whom the child is bound If there is no parent or guardian, the bond is to be deposited with the town clerk. Inquiries to be made into the treatment of children so bound by parents, guardians, selectmen or overseers. Parties neglecting such children to be punished The death of the master discharges the minor.

Children's Rights to Property.

PUBLIC STATUTES, CHAPTER 125, SECTION 1, and CHAPTER 128, provide for the descent of property of intestates. (Amended by Chapter 141, Acts of 1882.)

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 125.]

SECT. 3. An illegitimate child shall be heir of his mother and of any maternal ancestor, and the lawful issue of an illegitimate person shall represent such person and take by descent any estate which such person would have taken if living.

SECT. 4. If an illegitimate child dies intestate and without issue who may lawfully inherit his estate, such estate shall descend to his mother. (Amended by Chapter 132, Acts of 1882, by adding) "or in case she is not living, to the persons who would have been entitled thereto by inheritance through his mother if he had been a legitimate child."

SECT. 5. An illegitimate child, whose parents have intermarried, and whose father has acknowledged him as his child, shall be considered legitimate.

PUBLIC STATUTES, CHAPTERS 127 AND 135, provide for rights of children under a will.

EXEMPT FROM TAXATION.

The property of a minor whose father is deceased is exempt to the amount of five hundred

dollars, if the whole estate, real and personal, does not exceed in value one thousand dollars. Public Statutes, Chap 11, Section 5.

Rape.

[Chap. 305, Acts of 1886, as amended by Chap. 391, Acts of 1888.]

SECT. 1. Whoever ravishes and carnally knows a female of the age of fourteen years or more by force and against her will, or unlawfully and carnally knows and abuses a female child under the age of fourteen years, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any term of years.

SECT. 2. Section twenty-seven of chapter two hundred and two of the Public Statutes is hereby repealed.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 202, as amended by Chap. 305, Acts of 1886.]

SECT. 28. Whoever assaults a female with intent to commit a rape, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life, or for any term of years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and imprisonment in the jail not exceeding three years.

Seduction and other Unlawful Intercourse.

[Chap. 329, Acts of 1886,]

SECT. 1. Section two of chapter 207 Public Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows: — Whoever fraudulently and deceitfully entices or takes away an unmarried woman of a chaste life and conversation from her father or wherever else she may be found, for the purpose of prostitution, or for the purpose of unlawful sexual intercourse at a house of ill-fame or assignation or elsewhere, and whoever aids and assists in such abduction for such purpose shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison not exceeding three years or in the common jail not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by both fine and imprisonment in the jail.

SECT. 2. Whoever applies, administers to or causes to be taken by any woman or girl any drug, matter or thing with intent to stupefy or overpower so as thereby to enable any person to have unlawful carnal knowledge of such woman or girl shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, common jail or house of correction not exceeding three years, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by both fine and imprisonment in the jail or house of correction.

SECT. 3. Whoever induces any person under the age of eighteen years of chaste life and con-

versation to have unlawful sexual intercourse shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, common jail or house of correction not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by both fine and imprisonment in the jail or house of correction.

SECT. 4. Whoever unlawfully and carnally knows any female idiot or imbecile woman or girl under circumstances that do not constitute the crime of rape such person having reasonable cause to believe that such woman or girl was an idiot or imbecile shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, common jail or house of correction not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by both fine and imprisonment in the jail or house of correction.

SECT. 5. Whoever being the owner of any premises or having or assisting in the management or control thereof induces or knowingly suffers any girl under the age of twenty-one years to resort to or be in or upon the premises for the purpose of being unlawfully and carnally known by any person or persons shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, common jail or house of correction not exceeding three years or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or by both fine and imprisonment in the jail or house of correction.

SECT. 6. No person shall be convicted under this act upon the evidence of one witness only, unless such witness be corroborated in some material particular.

SECT. 7. No prosecution under this act shall be commenced more than one year after the commission of the offence.

Sending of Women and Girls to Houses of Ill-fame and their Detention therein.

[Chap. 311, Acts of 1888.]

SECT. 1. Whoever, either for himself or herself or as agent or employee of another person, knowingly sends, or aids or abets in sending, any woman or girl to enter as an inmate or a servant, any house of ill-fame or other place resorted to for the purpose of prostitution, shall for each offence be punished by fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the house of correction or the jail for not less than three months nor more than two years. Whoever as proprietor or keeper of an intelligence or employment office, either personally or through an agent or employee, sends any woman or girl to enter as aforesaid any house of ill-fame or other place resorted to for the purpose of prostitution, the character of which could have been ascertained by him on reasonable inquiry,

shall for each offence be punished by fine of not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars

SECT. 2. Any person who, for any length of time whatsoever, unlawfully detains or attempts to detain, or aids or abets in unlawfully detaining or attempting to detain, or administers or aids or abets in administering any drug for the purpose of detaining, any woman or girl in any house of ill-fame or other place resorted to for the purpose of prostitution, shall for each offence be punished by fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment in the house of correction not less than one year nor more than three years, or in the State prison not more than five years.

Bastardy Law.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 85, as amended by Chap. 289, Acts of 1885.]

SECT. 1. When a woman who has been delivered of a bastard child, or is pregnant with a child which, if born alive, may be a bastard, makes a complaint to a police, district, or municipal court, to a clerk thereof or to a trial justice, and desires to institute a prosecution against the person whom she accuses of being the father of the child, the court, clerk or trial justice shall take her accusation and examination in writing, under oath, respecting the person accused, the

time when and place where the complainant was begotten with child, and such other circumstances as the court, clerk or trial justice deems necessary for the discovery of the truth of such accusation. The court, clerk or trial justice may issue a warrant against the person accused, returnable before the same or any other court or trial justice having jurisdiction thereof in the county. The warrant shall run throughout the state, and any officer to whom it is directed may serve it and apprehend the defendant in any county.

SECT. 2. If a woman entitled to make a complaint refuses or neglects so to do when requested by an overseer of the poor of the place where she resides or has her settlement, or one of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity, or the superintendent of the state almshouse, or a person authorized by either of them to make the request, or either of her parents or her guardian, the person so requesting may make the complaint; and when already made, if she refuses or neglects to prosecute the same, either of said persons may prosecute the case to final judgment, for the benefit of the parent, guardian, city, town, or state.

SECT. 4. A person arrested upon such warrant may be released upon giving a bond with sufficient sureties, in not less than three hundred dollars, for his appearance before the court or trial justice having cognizance of the complaint, at a time to be specified in said bond.

SECT. 15. Upon the trial of the cause, the issue to the jury shall be, whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty; and if the jury find him guilty, or if he is defaulted, he shall be adjudged by the court to be the father of such child, and shall stand charged with the maintenance thereof, with the assistance of the mother, in such manner as the court shall order; and shall give bond with sufficient sureties to perform said order, and also to indemnify and save harmless against all charges of maintenance her parents and any city or town or the state chargeable with the maintenance of such child; and he may be committed to prison until he give such bond; but if on the trial he is found not guilty, the court shall order that he be discharged, and the verdict in either case shall be final.

SECT. 16. The mother of the child shall be admitted as a witness in support of the complaint, and may be compelled to testify; but her admissions shall not be used against her in any criminal prosecution, except for perjury committed while so testifying If, upon examination under section one, she accuses any man of being the father of such bastard child, and, being put upon the discovery of the truth respecting such accusation in the time of her travail, she accuses the same man of being the father of the child of which she is about to be delivered, and has continued constant in such accusation, the fact of such accusation in

time of travail may be put in evidence upon the trial to corroborate her testimony.

SECT. 17. No complaint shall be withdrawn, dismissed, or settled by agreement of the mother and the putative father, without the consent of the overseers of the poor of the city or town in which she has her settlement or residence, or of one of the other officers named in section two, or of her parent or guardian, unless provision is made, to the satisfaction of the court, to relieve and indemnify any parent, guardian, city, town, or the state, from all charges that have accrued or may accrue for the maintenance of the child, and for the costs of complaint and prosecution thereof.

SECT. 18. No settlement made by the mother and father, before or after complaint is made, shall relieve the father from liability to any city or town, or the state, for the support of a bastard child.

SECT. 19. Public officers named in section two may with the consent of the mother or of her parent or guardian, compromise such complaint on receipt of a fixed sum, or security for the payment thereof, for the benefit of the city, town, or state, as the case may be, instead of prosecuting the same to final judgement.

SECT. 20. Whoever has been imprisoned ninety days for having failed to comply with an order of the court, as provided in this chapter, shall have the benefit of the laws for the relief of poor pris-

oners committed on execution: *provided* that he procures like notification of his intention to take the oath prescribed to poor debtors to be served upon the clerk of the city or town where the child of which he is the reputed father has its legal settlement, if there is such place in this state, and also upon the complainant, if living, thirty days at least before the time appointed for taking the oath.

SECT. 21. The mother of such child, and said city or town, or the state, respectively, may at all times after the liberation of such prisoner, or taking said oath, recover by action of contract any sum of money which ought to have been paid to them respectively by him, in pursuance of such order of court.

Public Schools.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 44.]

SECT. 1. In every town there shall be kept, for at least six months in each year, at the expense of said town, by a teacher or teachers of competent ability and good morals, a sufficient number of schools for the instruction of all the children who may legally attend public school therein, in orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, drawing, the history of the United States and good behavior. Al-

gebra, vocal music, agriculture, sewing; physiology, hygiene and the elementary use of hand tools shall be taught by lectures or otherwise in all the public schools in which the school committee deem it expedient.

Chapter 69 of 1884 provides that if tools are to be introduced they shall be purchased by the school committee and loaned to the pupils free of charge.

Chapter 332, Acts of 1885, provides that "physiology and hygiene" including special instruction as to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants and narcotics on the human system, shall be taught as a regular branch of study to all pupils in all public schools.

High Schools.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 44.]

SECT. 2. Every town may, and every town containing five hundred families or householders, according to the latest public census taken by the authority either of the Commonwealth or of the United States, shall, besides the schools prescribed in the preceding section, maintain a high school to be kept by a master of competent ability and good morals, who, in addition to the branches of learning before mentioned shall give instruction in general history, book-keeping, surveying, geometry, natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, the civil polity of this Commonwealth and the United

States, and the Latin language. Such high school shall be kept for the benefit of all the inhabitants of the town, ten months at least, exclusive of vacations, in each year, and at such convenient place or alternately at such places in the town as the legal voters at their annual meeting determine. And in every town containing four thousand inhabitants, the teacher or teachers of the schools required by this section shall, in addition to the branches of instruction before required, be competent to give instruction in the Greek and French languages, astronomy, geology, rhetoric, logic, intellectual and moral science, and political economy.

CHAPTER 236, ACTS OF 1886, provides for union high schools by two adjacent towns, and for industrial, nautical and other schools and for moral instruction.

Attendance at School.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 47, as amended by Chap. 464, Acts of 1889, and Chap. 384, Acts of 1890.]

SECT. 1. Every person having under his control a child between the ages of eight and fourteen years, shall annually cause such child to attend some public day school in the city or town in which he resides, and such attendance shall continue for at least thirty weeks of the school year if the schools are kept open that length of time, with an allowance of two weeks' time for

absences not excused by the superintendent of schools or the school committee, and for every neglect of such duty the person offending shall, upon the complaint of the school committee or any truant officer, forfeit to the use of the public schools of such city or town a sum not exceeding twenty dollars; but if such child has attended for a like period of time a private day school approved by the school committee of such city or town, or if such child has been otherwise instructed for a like period of time in the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or has already acquired the branches of learning required by law to be taught in the public schools, or if his physical or mental condition is such as to render such attendance inexpedient or impracticable, such penalties shall not be incurred.

SECT. 2 For the purposes of the preceding section school committees shall approve a private school only when the teaching in all the studies required by law is in the English language, and when they are satisfied that such teaching equals in thoroughness and efficiency the teaching in the public schools in the same locality, and that equal progress is made by the pupils therein, in the studies required by law, with that made during the same time in the public schools; but they shall not refuse to approve a private school on account of the religious teaching therein.

SECT. 4. All children within the Commonwealth may attend the public schools in the place in which they have their legal residence, subject to the regulations prescribed by law.

SECT. 6. Children living remote from any public school in the town in which they reside, may be allowed to attend the public schools in an adjoining town, under such regulations and on such terms as the school committees of the said towns agree upon and prescribe; and the school committee of the town in which such children reside shall pay the sum agreed upon out of the appropriations of money raised in said town for the support of schools.

SECT. 7. Any minor under guardianship, whose father has died, may attend the public schools of the city or town of which his guardian is an inhabitant.

SECT. 8. Children may, with the consent of the school committee first obtained, attend school in cities and towns other than those in which their parents or guardians reside; but when a child resides in a city or town different from that of the residence of the parent or guardian for the sole purpose of attending school there, the parent or guardian of such child shall be liable to pay such city or town, for tuition, a sum equal to the average expense per scholar for such school for the period during which the child so attends.

SECT. 9. The school committee shall not allow a child who has not been duly vaccinated to be admitted to or connected with the public schools.

SECT. 10. No person shall be excluded from a public school on account of the race, color, or religious opinions of the applicant or scholar.

SECT. 12. A child unlawfully excluded from a public school may recover damages therefor in an action of tort, to be brought in the name of such child by the guardian or next friend, against the city or town by which such school is supported.

CHAPTER 207, SECTION 23, prescribes a penalty for disturbing a school.

Free Text-Books and School Supplies to Pupils.

[Chap. 103, Acts of 1884.]

SECT. 1. The school committee of every city and town shall purchase, at the expense of such city or town, text-books and other school supplies used in the public schools; and said text-books and supplies shall be loaned to the pupils of said public schools free of charge, subject to such rules and regulations as to care and custody as the school committee may prescribe.

CHAPTER 161, ACTS OF 1885, repeals sections thirty-five, thirty-six, thirty-seven, thirty-eight,

thirty-nine and forty of chapter forty-four of the Public Statutes, relating to the purchase and sale of books by school committees.

CHAPTER 132, ACTS OF 1869, provides for conveyance of pupils to and from schools.

Twenty free scholarships in the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and twenty in the Institute of Technology, are maintained under assignment of the State Board of Education.

There are also free scholarships at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, procurable upon application to the president.

Contagious Diseases in Public Schools.

[Chap. 64, Acts of 1884, as amended by Chap. 198, Acts of 1885.]

The school committees shall not allow any pupil to attend the public schools while any member of the household to which such pupil belongs is sick of small-pox, diphtheria or scarlet-fever, or during a period of two weeks after the death, recovery or removal of such sick person; and any pupil coming from such household shall be required to present, to the teacher of the school the pupil desires to attend, a certificate, from the attending physician or board of health, of the facts necessary to entitle him to admission in accordance with the above regulation.

Vaccination.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 80.]

SECT. 51. Parents and guardians shall cause their children and wards to be vaccinated before they attain the age of two years, and revaccinated when the selectmen or mayor and aldermen shall, after five years from the last vaccination, require it. For every year's neglect, the party offending shall forfeit five dollars.

See CHAPTER 149, ACTS OF 1888, for required sanitary provisions for school houses.

CHAPTER 102, ACTS OF 1890, requires immediate notice to the board of health of all cases of contagious or infectious diseases. Penalty for neglect, one hundred dollars.

Evening Schools.

[Chap. 174, Acts of 1883.]

SECT. 1. Every town and city having ten thousand or more inhabitants shall establish and maintain, in addition to the schools required by law to be maintained therein, evening schools for the instruction of persons over twelve years of age in orthography, reading, writing, geography, arithmetic, drawing, the history of the United States, and good behavior. Such other branches of learning may be taught in such schools as the school committee of the town shall deem expedient.

SECT. 2. The school committee of such towns shall have the same superintendence over such evening schools as they have over other schools, and may determine the term or terms of time in each year, and the hours of the evening during which such schools shall be kept, and may make such regulations as to attendance at such schools as they deem expedient.

SECT. 3. Nothing contained in this act shall exempt any person from the requirements of section one of chapter forty-seven of the Public Statutes.

[PUB. STATS., CHAPTER 44, SECTION 12, provides for evening schools in any town.]

Evening High Schools in Cities.

[Chap. 236, Acts of 1886.]

SECT. 1. Every city of fifty thousand or more inhabitants shall establish and thereafter annually maintain an evening high school in which shall be taught such branches of learning as the school committee thereof may deem expedient whenever fifty or more residents, fourteen years of age or over, who desire and, in the opinion of the school committee, are competent to pursue high school studies, shall petition in writing for an evening high school and certify that they desire to attend such school.

No Credit to Students.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 102.]

SECT. 21. No innholder, tavern-keeper, retailer, confectioner, or keeper of a shop or house for the sale of drink or food, or a livery-stable keeper, for horse or carriage hire, shall give credit to a student in an incorporated academy or educational institution within this state.

Penalty, twice the amount credited.

Truants.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 48, as amended by Chap. 249, Acts of 1889, and Chap. 309, Acts of 1890.]

SECT. 10. Each town shall make all needful provisions and arrangements concerning habitual truants and children between seven and fifteen years of age who may be found wandering about in the streets or public places therein, having no lawful occupation or business, not attending school, and growing up in ignorance; and such children as persistently violate the reasonable rules and regulations of the common schools; and shall make such by-laws as shall be most conducive to the welfare of such children, and to the good order of such town; and shall provide suitable places for the confinement, discipline, and instruction of such children.

(Such by-laws must be approved by the judges of the superior or probate court.)

SECT. 12. Any minor convicted under a by-law made under section ten of being an habitual truant, or of wandering about in the streets and public places of a city or town, having no lawful employment or business, not attending school and growing up in ignorance or of persistently violating the rules and regulations of the common schools, shall be committed to any institution of instruction or suitable situation provided for the purpose, under the authority of said section or by-law, for a term not exceeding two years.

SECT. 13. Whenever a truant school has been established for any county, it shall be the place of confinement, discipline and instruction for all truants within the cities or towns of said county, unless said cities or towns have made other provisions therefor; and police, district, or municipal courts, trial justices, and probate courts, shall have jurisdiction, within their respective counties, of the offences described in sections ten and twelve and all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto; and may commit truants to such truant school or union truant school as may be established for their respective counties under the provisions of this chapter.

SECT. 14. If three or more towns in any county so require, the county commissioners shall establish at the expense of the county, at a convenient place therein, other than the jail or house of correction, a truant school for the confinement, disci-

pline and instruction of minor children convicted under the provisions of sections ten and twelve and all acts in amendment thereof and in addition thereto; and shall make suitable provisions for the government and control, and for the appointment of proper teachers and officers thereof. But the county commissioners of two, three or four contiguous counties may, and if three or more cities or towns in each of such counties require, shall, at the expense of said counties, establish for said counties at a convenient place therein a union truant school, to be organized and controlled by the chairmen of the county commissioners of said counties in the manner provided for the government and control of county truant schools by county commissioners; and any county so uniting with another county or counties in the support of a union truant school shall not be required to support a truant school of its own.

SECT. 15. A town may assign any such truant school (see Sect. 14), or with the assent of the state board of lunacy and charity, the state primary school, as the place of confinement, discipline, and instruction of children so convicted; and shall pay for their support therein such sum, not exceeding two dollars a week for each child, as the county commissioners or the trustees of the state primary and reform schools respectively shall determine.

SECTION 16 provides for the discharge of truants from the State primary school.

Truancy.

[Chap. 71, Acts of 1885.]

Whoever, after notice from a truant officer to refrain from so doing, offers a reward for service to any child in consequence of which reward such child is induced unlawfully to absent himself from school, or whoever after notice as aforesaid in any manner entices or induces any child to truancy, or whoever knowingly employs or harbors any unlawful absentee from school, or truant, shall forfeit not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, to the use of the public schools of the city or town in which said offence occurs, to be recovered by complaint.

Boston Truant School.

CHAPTER 282, ACTS OF 1886, provides for the establishment of a truant school on the main land separate from institutions occupied by criminal or vicious persons. (This has not been established.)

Truant Officers to Apprehend and Take to School Without Warrant Truants Discovered in the Act of Truancy.

[Chap. 422, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 1. Truant officers in cities and towns are hereby authorized, under the direction of the school committees of their respective cities and towns, to

apprehend and take to school without warrant all truants found wandering about in the streets or public places.

Exercises of a Patriotic Nature in Public Schools.

Chap. 111, Acts of 1890.

SECT. 1. In all the public schools of the Commonwealth the last regular session prior to Memorial Day, or a portion thereof, shall be devoted to exercises of a patriotic nature.

Employment of Labor.

[Public Statutes, Chap. 74, as amended by Chap. 157, Acts of 1883, Chapter 275, Acts of 1884, and Chapter 280, Acts of 1887.]

SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3 refer to notice of intention to leave employ, to intimidation and to special contracts to avoid liability for injuries.

SECT. 4. No minor under eighteen years of age and no woman shall be employed in laboring in any manufacturing or mechanical establishment more than ten hours in any one day, except as hereinafter provided in this section, or when a different apportionment of the hours of labor is made for the sole purpose of making a shorter day's work for one day of the week; and in no case shall the hours of labor exceed sixty in a week. Every employer shall post in a conspicu-

ous place in every room where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of hours' work required of them on each day of the week, the hours of commencing and stopping such work, and the hours when the time or times allowed for dinner or for other meals begins and ends, or in the case of establishments exempted from the provisions of chapter two hundred and fifteen of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, the time, if any, allowed for dinner and for other meals; the printed form of such notice shall be furnished by the chief of district police, and shall be approved by the attorney-general; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this section, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for time lost on some previous day of the same week in consequence of the stopping of machinery upon which such person was employed or dependent for employment. But no stopping of machinery for a shorter continuous time than thirty minutes shall authorize such over time employment, nor shall any such stopping authorize such employment unless or until a written report of the day and hour of its occurrence, with its duration, is sent to the chief of the district police or to the inspector of factories for the district. Any person who makes a false report of such stopping of machinery shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty

nor more than one hundred dollars. If any minor under eighteen years of age, or any woman, shall, without the orders, consent or knowledge of the employer, or of any superintendent, overseer, or or other agent of the employer, labor in a manufacturing or mechanical establishment during any part of any time allowed for dinner or for other meals in such establishment, according to the notice above mentioned, and if a copy of such notice was posted in a conspicuous place in the room where such labor took place, together with a rule of the establishment forbidding such minor or woman to labor during such time, then neither the employer, nor any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer, shall be held responsible for such employment.

SECTION 5 provides for penalty fifty to one hundred dollars to managers and parents and guardians for violation of the above.

Employment of Children.

[Chap. 348, Acts of 1888, as amended by Chap. 291, Acts of 1889, and Chap. 299, of 1890.]

SECT. 1. No child under thirteen years of age shall be employed at any time in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment. No such child shall be employed in any indoor work, performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of the city or town in which he resides are

in session, or shall be employed in any manner during such hours unless during the year next preceding such employment he has attended school at least twenty weeks as required by law.

SECT. 2. No child under fourteen years of age shall be employed in any manner before the hour of six o'clock in the morning or after the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. No such child shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment, except during the vacation of the public schools in the city or town where he resides, unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file a certificate and employment ticket for such child as prescribed by section four of this act, and no such child shall be employed in any indoor work, performed for wages or other compensation, to whomsoever payable, during the hours when the public schools of such city or town are in session, unless as aforesaid, or shall be employed in any manner during such hours unless during the year next preceding such employment he has attended school for at least twenty weeks as required by law; and such employment shall not continue in any case beyond the time when such certificate expires. The chief of the district police, with the approval of the governor, shall have authority to designate any kind or kinds of employment in factories, workshops or mercantile establishments as injurious to the health of children under fourteen years of age em-

ployed therein, and after one week's written notice from the said chief to the employer or his superintendent, overseer or other agent of such designation no such child shall be employed in any such kind or kinds of employment in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment.

SECT. 3. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed in any factory, workshop or mercantile establishment unless the person or corporation employing him procures and keeps on file the certificate required in the case of such child by the following section, and also keeps on file a full and complete list of such children employed therein.

SECTIONS 4, 5 AND 6 provide for the form of certificate and by whom to be signed.

[Chap. 348, Acts of 1888, as amended by Chap. 291, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 7. No child who has been continuously a resident of a city or town since reaching the age of thirteen years shall be entitled to receive a certificate that he has reached the age of fourteen unless or until he has attended school according to law in such city or town for at least twenty weeks since reaching the age of thirteen, unless such child can read at sight and write legibly simple sentences in the English language or is exempted by law from such attendance.

SECTION 8 defines duties of truant officers, district police and inspectors of factories.

SECTION 9 provides for penalty of fine or imprisonment of managers, parents or guardians for violations of provisions of this act.

Employment of Minors in Mercantile Establishments.

[Chap. 275, Acts of 1884.]

SECT. 1. No minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in laboring in any mercantile establishment more than sixty hours in any one week.

SECT. 2. Whoever, either for himself, or as superintendent, overseer, or other agent for another, employs or has in his employment any person in violation of the provisions of the preceding section, or who fails to post the notice required in section third, and any parent or guardian who permits any minor to be so employed shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence. Said penalty shall extend to corporations. A certificate of age of a minor, made and sworn to by him and by his parent or guardian at the time of his employment in a mercantile establishment, shall be *prima facie* evidence of his age in any trial for a violation of the preceding section.

SECT. 3. Every employer shall post in one or more conspicuous places where such persons are employed a printed notice stating the number of

hours' work required of them, not exceeding ten hours in any one day, on each day of the week; and the employment of any such person for a longer time in any day than that so stated shall be deemed a violation of this act, unless it appears that such employment is to make up for lost time on some previous day of the same week.

Illiterate Minors.

[Chapter 433 of the Acts of 1887 as amended by chapter 135, Acts of 1889 and chapter 48, Acts of 1890.]

1. Every owner, superintendent or overseer of any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment who employs, or permits to be employed therein, a minor under fourteen years of age who cannot read and write in the English language, except during the vacation of the public school in the city or town where such minor lives, and every parent or guardian who permits such employment, shall, for every such offence, forfeit not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars, for the use of the public schools of such city or town.

2. Every person who regularly employs, or permits to be employed, a minor fourteen years of age, or over, who cannot read and write in the English language provided such minor has been, since reaching the age of fourteen, for one year continuously a resident of a city or town in this

Commonwealth wherein public evening schools are maintained, and is not a regular attendant of a day or evening school, shall, for every such offence, forfeit not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars, for the use of the evening schools of such city or town,

3. When it appears that the labor of any minor who would be debarred from employment under section two of this act, is necessary for the support of the family to which said minor belongs, or for his own support, the school committee of said city or town may, in the exercise of their discretion, issue a permit authorizing the employment of said minor within such time or times as they may fix, *provided*, such minor make application to said school committee, or some person duly authorized by said committee, for such a permit before the opening of the yearly session of the evening school of said city or town; and the provisions of said section two shall not apply to such minor so long as said permit is in force; *provided*, also, that if such minor has been prevented by sickness or injury from attending said evening school, as provided in said section two as amended by chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, the school committee shall issue to such minor the permit provided for in this section, upon the presentation of the following blank properly filled and signed:

To the School Committee of the

I hereby certify that I have attended from to ; that said was sick or injured with ; and that said was not in suitable physical condition to attend evening school for the term of days.

(Signed)

Attending Physician.

[Dated]

The school committee of every city or town in this Commonwealth wherein public evening schools are maintained shall furnish blanks described in the foregoing paragraph upon application.

4. Two weeks next before the opening of each term of the evening schools, the school committee shall, by posters posted in three or more public places of said city or town, give notice of the location of said schools, the date of commencement of the term, the evenings of the week during which said schools shall be kept, the provisions of section two of this act as to forfeiture for non-compliance with said section, and such regulations as to attendance as they shall deem proper.

Employment of Persons under 18 to sell Intoxicating Liquors.

[Chap. 446, Acts of 1890.]

Any holder of a license for the sale of intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the premises who shall

employ any person under the age of eighteen years to serve such liquors to be drunk upon the premises shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Custodians of Elevators.

[Chap. 90, Acts of 1890.]

SECT. 1. No person, firm or corporation shall employ or permit any person under fifteen years of age to have the care, custody, management or operation of an elevator, or shall employ or permit any person under eighteen years of age to have the care, custody, management or operation of any elevator running at a speed of over two hundred feet a minute.

Penalty twenty-five to one hundred dollars.

Employment of Children in Cleaning Dangerous Machinery.

[Chap. 121, Acts of 1887.]

SECT. 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be permitted to clean any part of the machinery in a factory while such part is in motion by the aid of steam, water or other mechanical power, or to clean any part of such machinery that is in dangerous proximity to such moving part.

SECT. 2. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer or other agent of another,

violates the provisions of the preceding section shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars for each offence.

Uniform and Proper Meal Times for Children and Women Employed in Factories and Workshops.

[Chap. 215, Acts of 1887, as amended by Chapter 330, Acts of 1887.]

SECT. 1. All children, young persons and women, five or more in number, employed in the same factory shall be allowed their meal time or meal times at the same time: *provided, however*, that any children, young persons or women who begin work in such factory at a later hour in the morning than the other children, young persons and women employed therein may be allowed their meal time or meal times at a different time, but no such children, young persons or women shall be employed during the regular meal hour in tending the machines, or doing the work of any other children, young persons or women in addition to their own.

SECT. 2. No child, young person or woman shall be employed in a factory or workshop, in which five or more children, young persons and women are employed, for more than six hours at one time without an interval of at least half an hour for a meal, *provided, however*, that a child,

young person or woman may be so employed for not more than six and one-half hours at one time if such employment ends at an hour not later than one o'clock in the afternoon, and if such child, young person or woman is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day, or for not more than seven and one-half hours at one time if such child, young person or woman is allowed sufficient opportunity for eating a lunch during the continuance of such employment, and if such employment ends at an hour not later than two o'clock in the afternoon and such child, young person or woman is then dismissed from the factory or workshop for the remainder of the day.

SECT. 3. This act shall not apply to iron works, glass works, paper mills, letter-press printing establishments, print works, bleaching works or dyeing works; and the chief of the district police, where it is proved to his satisfaction that in any other class of factories or workshops it is necessary, by reason of the continuous nature of the process, or of special circumstances affecting such class, to exempt such class from the provisions of this act, and that such exemption can be made without injury to the health of the children, young persons and women affected thereby, may, with the approval of the governor of the Commonwealth, issue a certificate granting such exemption, public notice whereof shall be given in the

manner directed by said chief, without expense to the Commonwealth.

SECT. 4. The following expressions used in this act shall have the following meanings: The expression "iron works" means any mill, forge or other premises in or on which any process is carried on for converting iron into malleable iron, steel or tin plate, or for otherwise making or converting steel. The expression "glass works" means any premises in which the manufacture of glass is carried on. The expression "paper mills" means any premises in which the manufacture of paper is carried on. The expression "letter-press printing establishments" means any premises in which the process of letter-press printing is carried on. The expression "print works" means any premises in which is carried on the process of printing figures, patterns or designs upon any cotton, linen, woollen, worsted or silken yarn or cloth, or upon any woven or felted fabric not being paper. The expression "bleaching works" means any premises in which the process of bleaching any yarn or cloth of any material is carried on. The expression "dyeing works" means any premises in which the process of dyeing any yarn or cloth of any material is carried on.

SECT. 5. Whoever, either for himself or as superintendent, overseer or other agent of another, violates any of the provisions of this act shall be

punished by a fine of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars: *provided, however*, that if any minor under eighteen years of age, or any woman, shall, without the orders, consent or knowledge of the employer, or of any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer, labor in a factory or workshop during any part of any time allowed for dinner or for other meals in such factory or workshop, according to the notice required by law, and if a copy of such notice was posted in a conspicuous place in the room where such labor took place, together with a rule of the establishment forbidding such minor or woman to labor during such time, then neither the employer, nor any superintendent, overseer, or other agent of the employer, shall be held responsible for such labor.

Employment of Women and Minors between Ten O'clock P.M. and Six O'clock A.M.

[Chap. 183, Acts of 1890.]

SECT. 1. No corporation or manufacturing establishment in this Commonwealth shall employ any woman or minor in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing, between the hours of ten o'clock at night and six o'clock in the morning, under the penalty of not less than twenty nor more than fifty dollars for each and every offence.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Nine Hours a Day's Work for Employees of State, City or Town.

[Chap. 375, Acts of 1890.]

SECT. 1. Nine hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics now employed or who may be employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts or any city or town therein; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

Weekly Payments of Wages by Corporations.

[Acts of 1886, Chap. 87, as amended by Chap. 399 of Acts of 1887.]

SECT. 1. Every manufacturing, mining or quarrying, mercantile, railroad, street railway, telegraph and telephone corporation, every incorporated express company and water company shall pay weekly each and every employee engaged in its business the wages earned by such employee to within six days of the date of said payment:

and every incorporated city shall so pay every employee engaged in its business, unless such employee shall request in writing to be paid in some different manner; and every municipal corporation not a city, and every incorporated county shall so pay every employee engaged in its business if so required by him: *provided, however*, that if at any time of payment any employee shall be absent from his regular place of labor he shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter upon demand. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any employee of a co-operative corporation or association who is a stockholder therein, unless such employee shall request such corporation to pay him weekly; and provided also, that the railroad commissoners, after a hearing, may exempt any railroad corporation from paying weekly any of its employees, who, in the opinion of the commissioners, prefer less frequent payments, and when in their opinion the interest of the public and such employees will not be injured thereby.

SECT. 2. Any corporation violating any of the provisions of this act shall be punished by a fine not exceeding fifty and not less than ten dollars. (Complaint to be made within thirty days.) The chief of the district police or any state inspector of factories and public buildings may bring a complaint against any corporation which neglects to comply with the provisions of this act for a period of two weeks after having been notified in writing

by such chief or inspector that a complaint will be brought.

On the trial of such complaint such corporation shall not be allowed to set up any defence for a failure to pay weekly any employee engaged in its business the wages earned by such employee to within six days of the date of said payment, other than the attachment of such wages by the trustee process, or a valid assignment thereof, or a valid set-off against the same, or the absence of such employee from his regular place of labor at the time of payment or an actual tender to such employee at the time of payment of the wages so earned by him. No assignment of future wages payable weekly under the provisions of this act shall be valid if made to the corporation from whom such wages are to become due, or to any person on behalf of such corporation, or if made or procured to be made to any person for the purpose of relieving such corporation from the obligation to pay weekly under the provisions of this act.

SECT. 3. When a corporation against which a complaint is made under this act fails to appear after being duly served with process, its default shall be recorded, the allegations in the complaint taken to be true, and judgment shall be rendered accordingly.

SECT. 4. When judgment is rendered upon any such complaint against a corporation, the

court may issue a warrant of distress to compel the payment of the penalty prescribed by law, together with the costs and interest.

Seats for Female Employes.

[Acts of 1882, Chap. 150.]

AN ACT for the preservation of the health of Females employed in Manufacturing, Mechanical and Mercantile Establishments.

SECT. 1. Every person or corporation employing females in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment in this Commonwealth shall provide suitable seats for the use of the females so employed, and shall permit the use of such seats by them when they are not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed. Penalty, ten to thirty dollars.

Juvenile Offenders.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 89.]

In the following sections the words "reform school" refers to the Lyman School, at Westborough.

SECT. 15. Boys may be committed to the reform school from the county of Suffolk by municipal and police courts, and trial justices, and from other counties by judges of probate courts, and by police and district courts and trial justices; and girls may in like manner be committed to the

industrial school by the above mentioned courts and justices, and in other counties than Suffolk, by commissioners.

SECT. 16. Judges of the probate courts, except in Suffolk county, may receive complaints, issue warrants, and hear cases against juvenile offenders at such times or places, in or out of their respective counties, as convenience may require. And any judge of a probate court may act in any case for the judge of any other county, whether absent or not, when so requested.

SECT. 17 provides for the appointment of commissioners by the governor upon request of the mayor and aldermen, selectmen, or overseers of the poor, to hear and determine complaints against girls, and make commitments to the industrial school.

SECT. 18. Upon complaint so made to any such court or magistrate against any boy or girl between the ages of seven and seventeen years, for any offence not punishable by death or imprisonment for life, such court or magistrate shall examine on oath the complainant and the witnesses produced by him; shall reduce the complaint to writing, and cause it to be subscribed by the complainant, and may issue a warrant (or summons, see Chap. 212), reciting the substance of this accusation, and requiring the officer to whom it is directed forthwith to take the person accused and bring him or her before said court or magistrate,

to be dealt with according to law; and to summon such witnesses as shall be named therein to appear and give evidence on the examination.

SECT. 19. Police, district and municipal courts shall try juvenile offenders separate and apart from the trial of other criminal cases, at suitable times to be designated therefor by said courts, to be called the session for juvenile offenders, of which session a separate docket and record shall be kept.

SECT. 20. When any such boy or girl is so brought on such complaint before such court or magistrate, a summons shall be issued to the father of the boy or girl, if living and resident within the place where the boy or girl was found, and, if not, then to the mother if she is living and so resident; and, if there is no such father or mother, then to the lawful guardian, if there is one so resident; if not, then to the person with whom, according to the statement of such boy or girl, and such testimony as shall be received, he or she resides; and if there is no such person, the court or magistrate may appoint some suitable person to act in behalf of such boy or girl, requiring him or her to appear at a time and place stated in the summons, and show cause, if any there is, why such boy or girl should not be committed to the reform school or industrial school respectively. [Acts of 1883, Chap. 110, amends this section as follows: And the court or magis-

trate, when of the opinion that such boy or girl should be sent to a public institution or committed to the custody of the state board, shall cause written notice of such complaint to be given to the said board, which shall have an opportunity to investigate the case, attend the trial and protect the interest of or otherwise provide for the child.]

SECT. 21. Such boy or girl arrested on any complaint referred to in the preceding sections may be held or committed to jail (if over twelve years of age, see Chap. 127, Acts of 1882) by the officer having said child in custody, unless admitted to bail. . . .

SECT. 22. The court or magistrate before whom such boy or girl is brought on any complaint aforesaid, upon request of the state board, may authorize said board to take and indenture, or place in charge of any person, or in the state primary school, or, if he or she prove unmanageble, to commit to the reform (if under fifteen) or industrial (if under seventeen) school, such boy or girl, till he or she attains the age of twenty-one years, or for any less time. And said board may provide for the maintenance of any such boy or girl so indentured or placed in charge of a person, in whole or in part, at a cost to the state not exceeding the average cost of the support of children at the state primary school.

SECTIONS 23 AND 24 give form of commitment.

SECT. 25. When a girl is brought before such court or magistrate upon complaint that she is leading an idle, vagrant, or vicious life, or has been found in any street, highway, or public place, in circumstances of want and suffering, or of neglect, exposure, abandonment, or beggary, the like proceedings shall be had as are provided in sections twenty to twenty-three inclusive, and she may be committed to the industrial school as therein provided.

SECT. 26. If a boy or girl previously committed to the reform or industrial school is again brought before such court or magistrate upon any such complaint, the case may be examined and a warrant issued for a recommitment of such boy or girl, without issuing the summons required by section twenty.

SECT. 27. If any boy or girl found guilty before a police, district, or municipal court, or trial justice, is not deemed a fit subject for the state reform or industrial school, such boy or girl shall be sentenced or bound over to appear before the superior court according to the usual course of criminal proceedings.

SECT. 28. When a boy is convicted by a judge of the probate court of any offence not punishable by a capital or infamous punishment, unless disposed of as provided in section twenty-two, he may be sentenced and committed to the reform school (if under fifteen) or any institution estab-

lished by authority of law for the reformation of juvenile offenders, or, in the discretion of the judge, to such other punishment as is provided for the offence.

SECT. 29. When a girl is convicted by a judge of the probate court of any offence not punishable by a capital or infamous punishment, unless disposed of as provided in section twenty-two, she may be sentenced and committed to the industrial school, in like manner and subject to the same provisions of law as now apply to girls committed to said school, or, in the discretion of the judge, to such other punishment as is provided for the offence.

SECTIONS 49 TO 56 describe powers and duties of the state board of lunacy and charity.

SECTION 52 provides for a record by the judge.

SECTION 57 authorizes aid to destitute and deserving girls having left the industrial school.

Other sections define matters of appeal, summonses, fees, duties of trustees, notices to overseers of poor, indenturing, and penalty for cruelty of masters, etc., etc.

CHAPTER 79, SECTION 10, provides for transfer by state board of lunacy and charity, of incorrigible children from the state primary, reform, or industrial schools to the state workhouse.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 155]

SECTION 49. Trial justices have jurisdiction in case of juvenile offenders under seventeen, except for felonies.

CHAPTER 215, SECTION 17, provides that boys under sixteen years cannot be sent to state prison, but to jail instead; but CHAPTER 323, ACTS OF 1886, provides that boys over fifteen may be sent to the Massachusetts reformatory.

CHAPTER 220, SECTION 38, provides that minors in jails and houses of correction shall be kept separate from notorious offenders and those convicted of any infamous crime.

CHAPTER 248, ACTS OF 1888, relieves towns and cities from the payment of one dollar per week for support of inmates in Lyman and Industrial schools.

Children under Twelve not to be Committed to Jail.

[Acts of 1882, Chap. 127.]

SECT. 1. No court or magistrate shall commit any child under twelve years of age to a jail or house of correction, to the house of industry of the city of Boston, or to the state workhouse, in default of bail, for non-payment of fine or costs, or both, or for punishment for any offence not punishable by imprisonment for life, of which said child may have been adjudged guilty.

SECT. 2. Whenever any child under twelve years of age is held by any court or magistrate for examination or trial, and said child is unable to furnish bail for such examination or trial, such court or magistrate shall commit said child to the

custody of the state board of lunacy and charity; and said board is authorized to make all proper provisions for the safe keeping of said child, and for his presence at the examination or trial for which he is held, at the time and place named in the mittimus.

SECT. 3. When a complaint is made to any court or magistrate, of any offence not punishable by imprisonment for life, committed by a child under twelve years of age, such court or magistrate, if an examination is deemed necessary, shall in the first instance, issue a summons to said child requiring his presence before such court or magistrate at the time and place named in said summons; and if said child fails then and there to appear as directed in said summons, such court or magistrate shall then issue a warrant for the arrest of said child.

SECT. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to either of the offences mentioned in section ten of chapter forty-eight of the Public Statutes. (Truants and absentees from school.)

Summons instead of Warrant for Arrest.

[NOTE. — Among the offences of which trial justices have jurisdiction are those committed by juvenile offenders under seventeen, except felonies punishable by imprisonment for life.]

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 212, as amended by Chap. 225, Acts of 1890.]

SECT. 16. Upon a complaint for a criminal offence of a class within the jurisdiction of trial

justices a summons shall issue instead of a warrant for arrest, unless in the judgment of the court or magistrate receiving the complaint there is reason to believe that the accused will not appear upon a summons.

SECT. 17. The summons shall fix a day and hour of appearance for trial, and shall be served by an officer empowered to serve criminal process, by giving to the accused in hand or leaving at his last and usual place of abode an attested copy, not less than twenty-four hours before the return hour.

SECT. 18. If a defendant so summoned fails, without a reasonable excuse, to appear and abide the orders of the court or magistrate, such failure shall be considered a contempt of court, and may be punished by fine not exceeding twenty dollars. A warrant may issue at any time after the issue of such summons, if occasion arises, whether the summons has been served or not.

SECT. 19. If a defendant so summoned duly appears, he may be ordered to recognize for further appearance, but he shall not be required to give surety upon his recognizance at any stage of the prosecution without a special order.

Discharge of Inmates of the State Industrial and Reform Schools.

[Chap. 123, Acts of 1889.]

CHAPTER 89 OF THE PUBLIC STATUTES is hereby amended by striking out all of section forty-

five and inserting in place thereof the following new section: — *Section 45.* The trustees may discharge and return to his parents, guardian or protector any boy who, in their judgment, ought not by reason of mental incapacity or bodily infirmity to remain in the school; and they shall discharge and return to her parents, guardian or protector any girl who, in their judgment, ought for any cause to be removed from the school. And in such case the trustees shall make an entry upon their records of the name of such boy or girl, the party to whom he or she was returned, and the date when he or she was discharged from the custody of the school, together with a statement of the reasons for his or her discharge; a copy of which record, signed by their secretary, they shall forthwith transmit to the judge, trial justice or commissioner by whom the boy or girl was committed.

Costs in Cases of Juvenile Offenders.

[Chap. 469, Acts of 1889.]

In cases against juvenile offenders no costs shall be taxed for the services as witnesses or otherwise of any officer of a city or town having a salary or fixed compensation, or for the use of a team of a city or town or for any other service or charge whatever that may be paid to any city or town: *provided*, that when such officer attends as a wit-

ness at a place other than his place of residence the court or trial justice may allow his increased necessary expenses not exceeding the witness fee before such court or trial justice, and such trial justice or court may allow the reasonable necessary expense of serving a mittimus.

Fees and Expenses in Criminal Cases.

[Chapter 256, Acts of 1890.]

In police, district and municipal courts, no court fees shall be allowed or taxed in any criminal case.

Houses of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders.

PUBLIC STATUTES, CHAPTER 220, SECTION 18, authorizes county commissioners to establish houses of reformation for offenders under sixteen.

SECTION 19 provides that any city or town in such county may assign such houses of reformation as the institution to which truants or others convicted of offences named in Section 12, Chapter 48 (see Truants), may be sent.

CHAPTER 323, ACTS OF 1884, provided that the reform school at Westborough should be hereafter known as the "Lyman School for Boys."

No boy over fifteen shall be sentenced to said school at Westborough. Boys may be transferred from said school to the reformatory, and may be returned to said school.

Massachusetts Reformatory.

[Chap. 255, Acts of 1884, established the Massachusetts Reformatory at Concord for Male Prisoners.]

No person shall be sentenced to the reformatory for less than one year. Any male person convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, a jail, house of correction, or house of industry, may be sentenced to said reformatory.

Municipal, police, and district courts and trial justices shall have authority to sentence to the reformatory.

SECTION 33 AND 34 of said chapter authorizes the commissioners of prisons to issue permit for inmates to be at liberty on certain conditions, for violation of which they may be arrested and be re-committed.

(See said chapter for other conditions.)

[Chap. 323, Acts of 1886.]

SECT. 1. When a convict is sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory, the court or trial justice imposing the sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof, unless the term of said sentence shall be more than five years, but said convict shall merely be sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory.

SECT. 2. Whoever is sentenced to said reformatory for drunkenness, or for being a common drunkard, vagabond, a stubborn child, a vagrant,

a tramp or an idle and disorderly person, may be held therein for a term not exceeding two years.

SECT. 3. Whoever is sentenced to said reformatory for any offence except one of those named in section two of this act, may be held therein for a term not exceeding five years, or, if sentenced for a term longer than five years, he may be held therein for the term of said sentence.

SECT. 4 The provisions of sections thirty-three and thirty-four of chapter two hundred and fifty-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-four, relative to the release of prisoners from said reformatory, shall be applicable in the cases of all persons sentenced to said reformatory as herein provided.

SECT. 5. Any male person convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a jail or house of correction, may be sentenced to said Massachusetts reformatory as herein provided.

SECT. 6. This act shall not be construed to prevent the superintendent of said reformatory from receiving and keeping prisoners sentenced thereto by any court of the United States for a fixed or limited term.

SECT. 7. The provisions of section twenty of chapter two hundred and twenty-two of the Public Statutes shall not apply in cases of persons sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory hereafter.

Vagrants, Idlers, Beggars, Pickpockets, etc.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 207.]

SECT. 29. Rogues and vagabonds, persons who use any juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, stubborn children, runaways, common drunkards, common night-walkers both male and female, pilferers, lewd, wanton and lascivious persons in speech or behavior, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn, and do not provide for themselves or for the support of their families, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including therein those persons who neglect all lawful business, and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill-fame, gaming houses or tippling-shops, may be committed for a term not exceeding six months, to the house of correction, or to the house of industry or workhouse within the city or town where the conviction is had, or to the workhouse, if any there is, in the city or town in which the offender has a legal settlement, if such a town is within the county. A female offender under this section may, in the discretion of the court, be committed to the reformatory prison for women for a term not exceeding two years.

SECT. 30. A person convicted by a trial justice, or police, district, or municipal court, of any

offence mentioned in the preceding section, may, instead of the punishment therein mentioned, be punished by a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, either with or without a condition, that, if the same with the costs of prosecution is not paid within a time specified, he or she shall be punished as is provided in the preceding section; which conditional sentence shall be carried into execution according to the provisions of section seven of chapter two hundred and fifteen.

SECTIONS 35 TO 40 refer to the use of profane or obscene language, tramps, night-walkers, vagrants, beggars, etc.

SECT. 42. All idle persons, who, not having visible means of support, live without lawful employment; all persons wandering abroad and visiting tippling-shops or houses of ill-fame, or lodging in groceries, out-houses, market-places, sheds, barns, or in the open air, and not giving a good account of themselves; all persons wandering abroad and begging, or who go about from door to door, or place themselves in the streets, highways, passages, or other public places, to beg or receive alms, and not coming within the description of tramps as contained in section thirty-eight, shall be deemed vagrants, and shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months in the house of correction, or of industry or workhouse.

SECT. 44. A person known to be a pickpocket, thief, or burglar, and having no visible or lawful means of support, when found prowling around any steamboat landing, railroad depot, banking institution, broker's office, place of public amusement, auction-room, store, shop, crowded thoroughfare, car or omnibus, or at any public gathering or assembly, shall be deemed a vagabond, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the house of correction for not less than four nor more than twelve months.

CHAPTER 323, ACTS OF 1886, provides for punishment of some of above offenders by sentence to the Massachusetts reformatory.

Drunkenness.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 207.]

SECT. 25. Whoever is found in a state of intoxication in a public place, or is found in any place in a state of intoxication, committing a breach of the peace, or disturbing others by noise, may be arrested without a warrant by a sheriff, deputy-sheriff, constable, watchman, or police officer, and kept in custody in some suitable place until he is so far recovered from his intoxication as to render it proper to carry him before a court or trial justice. The officer may then make a complaint against him for the crime of drunkenness.

SECT. 26. Whoever is guilty of drunkenness by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors shall,

if it is not proved that he or she has been convicted of a like offence once before within the next preceding twelve months, be punished by fine not exceeding one dollar, and the costs of prosecution, or such portion thereof as the court or trial justice may determine; and, in case of non-payment of such fine and costs, may be committed to the jail, house of industry, or house of correction, or to the workhouse, if there is any which has a criminal department, in the town or city where the offence was committed, until the fine and costs are paid; not, however, exceeding ten days.

SECT. 27. If a male person is guilty of drunkenness, who has been convicted of a like offence once before within the next preceding twelve months, he may be punished by fine not exceeding five dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the jail or in any place provided by law for common drunkards, not more than two months. And if such person has been convicted of a like offence twice within the next preceding twelve months, he may be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the jail or in any place provided by law for common drunkards, for not more than one year.

SECT. 28. If a woman is convicted of drunkenness who has been convicted thereof twice before within the next preceding twelve months, she may

be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the reformatory prison for women not less than twelve months and not more than two years, or by imprisonment in any place provided by law for common drunkards, not more than one year.

[Chap. 375, Acts of 1885.]

SECT. 26. Whoever is guilty of drunkenness by the voluntary use of intoxicating liquors shall, if it is not proved that he or she has been convicted of a like offence once before within the next preceding twelve months, be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars and the costs of prosecution, or such portion thereof as the court or trial justice may determine; and in case of non-payment of such fine and costs may be committed to the jail, house of industry, or house of correction, or to the workhouse, if there is any which has a criminal department, in the city or town where the offence was committed, until the fine and costs are paid; not however exceeding thirty days. County commissioners, except in Suffolk county, and in Suffolk county the commissioners of public institutions, may release persons committed to the jails, houses of correction or houses of industry of their several counties under this act for non-payment of fines and costs, when they are of opinion that such persons are not able to pay the same, or that it is otherwise expedient to release them.

[Chap. 365, Acts of 1885.]

SECT. 2. If a male person is guilty of drunkenness, who has been convicted of a like offence twice before within the next preceding twelve months, he may be sentenced to the Massachusetts reformatory.

CHAPTER 323, ACTS OF 1886, provides that the sentence shall not be for a limited term, but he may be held for two years.

Punishment of Females for a Second Offence of Drunkenness.

[Chap. 377, Acts of 1888.]

If a female person is guilty of drunkenness, who has been convicted of a like offence once within the next preceding twelve months, she may be punished by fine not exceeding five dollars and the costs of prosecution, or by imprisonment in the jail or in any place provided by law for common drunkards, not more than two months.

(For a third offence, see Pub. Stats. 207, Sect. 28.)

CHAPTER 113, ACTS OF 1889, amends section 15 of chapter 215, Public Statutes, so as to read as follows: —

SECT. 15. When sentence of confinement at hard labor for any term of time is awarded against a female convict of whatever age, the court shall order such sentence to be executed

either in the jail, house of correction, or reformatory prison for women, and not in the state prison; but nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the court from imposing as a sentence upon a female convict the same term of imprisonment as might be imposed if the said sentence were to be executed in the state prison.

Woman with Nursing Infant Convicted.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 215.]

SECT. 16. When a woman with a nursing infant is convicted of an offence punishable by imprisonment in the house of correction, the court or justice before whom the conviction takes place may sentence her to some workhouse or house of industry in the county; and for her support and custody two dollars a week shall be paid from the county treasury to the town in which the sentence is executed.

Hospital Treatment for Persons Subject to Dipsomania or Habitual Drunkenness.

[Chap. 339, Acts of 1885.]

SECT. 1. Whoever is given to or subject to dipsomania, or habitual drunkenness, whether in public or in private, may be committed to one of the state lunatic hospitals: *provided, however*, that no such person shall be so committed until satis-

factory evidence is furnished to the judge before whom the proceedings for commitment are had that such person is not of bad repute or of bad character, apart from his habits of inebriety.

SECT. 2. The provisions of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, and of acts amendatory to such chapter, relative to the commitment of an insane person to a lunatic hospital, shall be applicable to, and shall govern the commitment of, any person under this act, except that in all proceedings relative to the commitment of any such person it shall be specifically alleged that he is subject to dipsomania, instead of alleging that he is insane.

SECT. 3. All the laws relative to persons commited to lunatic hospitals on the ground of insanity shall apply to persons committed thereto under the provisions of this act: *provided*, that no person so committed shall be discharged therefrom unless it appears probable that he will not continue to be subject to dipsomania or habitual drunkenness, or that his confinement therein is not longer necessary for the safety of the public or for his own welfare.

CHAPTER 414, ACTS OF 1889, provides for the establishment of a hospital for dipsomaniacs and inebriates to accommodate two hundred and fifty patients.

Injury by an Intoxicated Person.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 100.]

SECT. 21. Every husband, wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who is injured in person, property, or means of support by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, habitual or otherwise, of any person, shall have a right of action in his or her own name, severally or jointly, against any person or persons who by selling or giving intoxicating liquor, have caused in whole or in part such intoxication. * * *

The section further provides that the owner, lessor or lessee of a building in which such liquor is sold is jointly liable for damages caused by such intoxication.

A married woman may bring such action in her own name, and all damages recovered by her shall inure to her separate use; and all damages recovered by a minor shall be paid to such minor, or to such person in trust for him, and on such terms, as the court may direct. * * *

Sale of Intoxicating Liquors to Intemperate Persons.

[Chap. 282, Acts of 1885.]

SECT. 2. The mayor of a city or any one of the selectmen of a town in which a person lives who

has or may hereafter have the habit of drinking spirituous or intoxicating liquor to excess, may give notice in writing signed by him, to any person requesting him not to sell or deliver such liquor to the person having such habit. If the person so notified at any time within twelve months thereafter sells or delivers any such liquor to the person having such habit, or permits such person to loiter on his premises, the person giving the notice may, in his own name in an action of tort brought at his election for the benefit either of the husband, wife, child, parent or guardian of the person having such habit, recover of the person so notified such sum, not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, as may be assessed as damages. In case of the death of the plaintiff or of the person beneficially interested in the action, the action shall survive to or for the benefit of his executor or administrator.

Care of Pauper Children.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 84.]

SECT. 2. The overseers of the poor shall have the care and oversight of all (such) poor and indigent persons so long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported, and employed, either in the workhouse or almshouse, or in such manner as the city or town

directs, or otherwise at the discretion of said overseers. *They may remove to the almshouse such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians, except as hereinafter provided.*

SECT. 3. In every city, said overseers shall place every pauper child in their charge, and over four years of age, in some respectable family in the state, or in some asylum therein, to be supported there by the city, according to the laws relating to the support of the poor, until they can be otherwise cared for. And the overseers shall visit such children, personally or by agent, at least once in three months, and make all needful inquiries as to their treatment or welfare.

SECT. 4. No such child, who can be cared for as above directed, without inordinate expense, shall be retained in an almshouse, unless he is a state pauper, or idiotic, or otherwise so defective in body or mind as to make his retention in an almshouse desirable, or unless he is under the age of eight years, and his mother is an inmate thereof, and is a suitable person to aid in taking care of him.

SECT. 6. The kindred of such poor persons, in the line or degree of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living in this state and of sufficient ability, shall be bound to support such paupers, in proportion to their respective ability.

SECT. 21. The overseers of the poor of a city or town, and the superintendent and board of trustees of the state almshouse, may place deserted and destitute infants in the care of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum or St. Mary's Asylum, and such sum as may be agreed upon shall be paid for the temporary support of such infants; but such overseers and the state board of lunacy and charity shall use all reasonable care to collect the cost of such temporary support from parties justly chargeable with the same, when they can be ascertained, and to remove those infants not born, or not having a settlement in this state.

SECT. 22. When town, city or state officers charged with the custody of destitute children delegate to an incorporated charitable institution the custody of an infant less than four years of age, such institution shall be held to comply with all the provisions of law, and be subject to all the restrictions concerning such infant that may be required by law of the officers so delegating the trust.

SECT. 23. When an infant lawfully in the custody of a charitable institution as aforesaid has been wilfully deserted and abandoned for more than four months by its parents or natural guardians, the officers of such institution may procure any suitable person in this Commonwealth to take and support such child for such time as may be specified in a written agreement made for that

purpose, not exceeding the time when the child shall be fourteen years old. The form and conditions of such agreement shall be prescribed by the state board, and the agreement, with a descriptive list of the origin, name, age, and person of the infant, so far as known, and the name, residence, and recommendations of the person taking the child, shall be returned to the state board in such form as it may prescribe. All such children shall be subject to the visitation and control provided by law for children put out or apprenticed from state institutions; but nothing herein contained shall diminish the legal rights of parents, guardians and next of kin. (For other matters concerning paupers, not with especial reference to children, see same chapter.)

SECT. 24. Overseers of the poor shall not remove a minor under their control beyond the limits of the Commonwealth, nor allow such removal, without the approval of the judge of the probate court, granted upon application and after due notice to all parties interested, and a hearing; unless such minor has a settlement in another state. Nor shall they withhold information concerning the maintenance of such minor from any person entitled to receive the same.

SECTION 38 requires overseers of the poor to make returns in January and July in each year to the state board, concerning all minor children above the age of four years, who are supported at the expense of such city or town.

CHAPTER 79, SECTION 11, authorizes transfer of children from the state almshouse to the state primary school.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 86.]

SECT. 15. The trustees (of the state almshouse) shall have the same power to bind, as apprentices, minors who are inmates of the (state) almshouse, and to cause the inmates thereof to be returned to the place or country from which they came, as is vested in overseers of the poor.

[Acts of 1882, Chap. 181.]

SECT. 2. The state board of lunacy and charity shall make all necessary provision for the care and maintenance of all poor and indigent children in need of immediate relief, between the ages of three and sixteen years, having no lawful settlement in this Commonwealth, at the state primary school or elsewhere, and for that purpose shall have the same authority to commit such children to the state primary school as overseers of the poor now have to commit them to the state almshouse.

Placing Pauper Children in Families.

[Chap. 401, Acts of 1887.]

SECT. 1. Whenever the overseers of the poor of any city except the city of Boston fail to place out according to the provisions of section three of chapter eighty-four of the Public Statutes any

pauper child in their charge for two months from the date of their receiving of such child, then the authority vested in said overseers under said section three may be exercised by the state board of lunacy and charity, to the exclusion of said overseers, and under the authority of the state board of lunacy and charity such child shall be supported by the city in the same manner as if placed out by its overseers of the poor, and shall be subject to the visitation of the said state board of lunacy and charity, its officers or agents, until the said state board of lunacy and charity shall be furnished with evidence satisfactory to said board that the overseers will properly care for such child in accordance with the provisions of said section three.

CHAPTER 298, ACTS OF 1889, provides for aid to soldiers and their families separate from other dependent persons.

State Primary School.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 89.]

SECT. 4. Dependent and neglected children, having no settlement within the Commonwealth, shall be received as pupils in the primary school, and shall be maintained, taught, exercised and employed as their health and condition shall require; but they shall not be designated as paupers.

SECT. 5. No child above the age of sixteen years shall be received or retained in the primary school, except by special vote of the state board of lunacy and charity, on the representation of the superintendent that there are urgent reasons for such admission or retention; but the superintendent, trustees, and other officers shall use all diligence to provide suitable places in good families for all such pupils as have received an elementary education; and any other pupils may be placed in good families, on condition that their education shall be provided for in the public schools of the town or city where they may reside.

SECT. 6. The trustees may place in charge of suitable persons any of the children of the primary school, the power of visitation and final discharge remaining with the state board; and may provide for the maintenance of any child so placed.

SECTION 7 provides for the transfer of children from the state industrial and reform schools to the state primary school.

Person Not Pauper if Relatives in Public Institutions.

[Chap. 83, Sect. 3, Pub. Stats.]

No person who actually supports himself and his family shall be deemed to be a pauper by reason of the commitment of his wife, child or

other relative to a lunatic hospital or other institution of charity, reform or correction by order of a court or magistrate, and of his inability to maintain such wife, child or relative therein; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to release him from liability for such maintenance.

Settlement Laws.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 83, Sect. 1.]

First. A married woman shall follow and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the state; otherwise, her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

Second. Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he has any within the state, until they gain a settlement of their own; but, if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

Third. Illegitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the state; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they are born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

Fourth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, having an estate of inheritance or freehold

in any place within the state, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Fifth. Any person of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this state for five years together, and pays all state, county, city, or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate, for any three years within that time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Sixth. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years, who resides in any place within this state for five years together, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

Seventh. The provisions of the preceding clause shall apply to married women who have not a settlement derived by marriage under the provisions of the first clause, and to widows; and a settlement thereunder shall be deemed to have been gained by an unsettled woman upon the completion of the term of residence therein mentioned, although the whole or a part of such term has already elapsed.

Subsequent provisions give a settlement to town officers, settled ministers and apprentices on certain conditions. Also a soldier or sailor who served in the late war, under certain limitations.

SECTION 2 provides that one cannot gain a settlement while receiving relief as a pauper.

SECTIONS 3, 4, 5, 6 make other conditions in regard to settlement.

For heirship of illegitimate children see "Children's Rights to Property," Manual, page 38.

Insane.

PUBLIC STATUTES, CHAPTER 87, SECTIONS 11 TO 30, provide for committals to insane hospitals.

Application to be made to judges of supreme, superior, probate, police, district or municipal courts, furnishing certificates of two physicians who are graduates of some legally organized medical college, and have practiced three years in this state, and are not connected with any establishment for the treatment of the insane. Notice must first be given to the mayor or selectmen where the patient resides. Cases may be tried before a jury of six men at the discretion of the judge. Price for support, three dollars and twenty-five cents per week, payable by cities and towns, or relatives if able.

CHAPTER 319, ACTS OF 1886, SECTIONS 1 AND 2, provides that, when an insane person is discharged from a hospital not cured, he shall remain in legal custody of the overseers of the poor or the state board, according to his settlement, and they may provide for his support, but he shall not be subject to such control as a pauper if he has property or friends able to support him.

SECT. 3. The overseers of the poor shall not commit to nor detain in any almshouse, private

dwelling or other place without remedial treatment, any insane person whose insanity has continued less than twelve months; but all persons suffering from recent insanity shall have the opportunity of medical treatment in some hospital or asylum, under the direction of a physician qualified according to the provisions of section thirteen of chapter eighty-seven of the Public Statutes, if they or their friends so desire.

CHAPTER 348, ACTS OF 1887, limits commitments in certain districts to certain hospitals, and gives to the board of lunacy and charity powers of transfer, etc.

CHAPTER 385, ACTS OF 1885, authorizes the board of lunacy and charity to board insane persons in suitable families.

School for Feeble-Minded.

CHAPTER 298, ACTS OF 1886, provides that the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded shall have two departments, one of those within school age and one beyond school age. Said school shall receive and educate gratuitously indigent feeble-minded persons designated by the state board of education on the recommendation of the secretary of said board. Special pupils, non-residents, may be received for $300 per annum. Judges of probate may commit persons to the school. Notice of applications for admittance must be sent to the

mayor or selectmen. Charges for support, three dollars and twenty-five cents per week, payable by relatives able to pay, or by cities or towns where the persons have a settlement. For further particulars see list of institutions, and chapter 239, Acts of 1883.

Free Instruction of Deaf Mutes or Deaf Children.

[Chap. 239, Acts of 1888.]

SECT. 1. Upon the request of the parents or guardians and with the approval of the state board of education, the governor may send such deaf mutes or deaf children as he may deem fit subjects for education, for a term not exceeding ten years (see Chapter 226, Acts of 1889, below) in the case of any pupil, to the American Asylum at Hartford in the state of Connecticut, the Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes at Northampton, or to the Horace Mann School at Boston, or to any other school for deaf mutes in the Commonwealth, as the parents or guardians may prefer; and with the approval of the state board he may make at the expense of the Commonwealth such provision for the care and education of children who are both deaf mutes and blind as he may deem expedient. In the exercise of the discretionary power conferred by this act, no distinction shall be made on account of the wealth or poverty of the parents or guar-

dians of such children; no such pupil shall be withdrawn from such institutions or schools except with the consent of the proper authorities thereof or of the governor; and the sums necessary for the instruction and support of such pupils in such institutions or schools, including all travelling expenses of such pupils attending such institutions or schools, whether daily or otherwise, shall be paid by the Commonwealth: *provided, however*, that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent the voluntary payment of the whole or any part of such sums by the parents or guardians of such pupils.

SECTION 2 repeals former acts.

By Chapter 226, Acts of 1889, the governor may continue the term beyond ten years in special cases.

Blind.

The above-named powers have been conferred upon the governor and the board of education in relation to indigent blind children to be sent to the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

Hospital Cottages for Children.

CHAPTER 230, ACTS OF 1889, and CHAPTER 354, ACTS OF 1890, provide for state aid to the Hospital Cottages at Baldwinsville in Temple-

ton for the treatment of maimed, feeble-minded, destitute and orphan children, including epileptics.

The board of lunacy and charity are authorized to send children afflicted with epilepsy or other chronic diseases to said hospital.

Hospital for Dipsomaniacs and Inebriates.

CHAPTERS 414, ACTS OF 1889, and 251, ACTS OF 1890, provide for the establishment of a hospital for such persons, under direction of the governor and council.

Divorce.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 146.]

SECT. 29. Upon a decree of divorce, or upon petition at any time after such decree, the court may make such decree as it may deem expedient concerning the *care, custody and maintenance of the minor children* of the parties, and may determine with which of the parents the children or any of them shall remain; and the court may afterwards, from time to time, on the petition of either of the parents, revise and alter such decree, or make a new decree, as the circumstances of the parents and the benefit of the children may require.

SECT. 30. After a divorce decreed in another state or country, if minor children of the mar-

riage are inhabitants of this Commonwealth, the supreme judicial court, on the petition of either parent or of a next friend in behalf of the children, such notice being given to both parents as the court may direct, may make like decree concerning their care, custody, education and maintenance, as if the divorce had been decreed in this Commonwealth.

SECT. 31. When the supreme judicial court has jurisdiction over the custody and maintenance of the infant children of divorced persons, and such children are natives of this Commonwealth or have resided five years within its limits, they shall not, if of suitable age to signify their consent, be removed out of the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth except with such consent, or, if under that age, with the consent of both parents, unless the court upon cause shown otherwise orders. The court, upon application of any person in behalf of such infants, may require such security, and may issue such writs and processes as it deems proper to effect the purposes of this and the preceding section.

SECT. 32. In making an order or a decree relative to the custody of children pending a controversy between their parents, or in regard to their final possession, *the rights of the parents shall, in the absence of misconduct, be held to be equal*, and the happiness and welfare of the children shall determine their custody or possession. The

court may make the necessary orders and decrees from time to time in relation to such custody or possession.

Divorce in Cases of Long Absence of the Libellee.

[Chap. 219, Acts of 1884.]

SECT. 1. A divorce from the bond of matrimony may be decreed for any of the causes allowed by law, notwithstanding the fact that the libellee has been continuously absent for such a period of time and under such circumstances as would raise a presumption of death.

Fraudulent Divorce.

CHAPTER 342, ACTS OF 1886, provides for a penalty of two hundred dollars, or house of correction six months, for procuring or assisting to procure a counterfeit or fraudulent divorce.

Divorces in Cases of the Excessive Use of Opium or Other Drugs.

[Chap. 447, Acts of 1889.]

A divorce from the bond of matrimony may be decreed for gross and confirmed drunkenness caused by the voluntary and excessive use of opium or other drugs.

Rights of Married Women.

For rights of a married woman in her property and to dispose of it by will or deed, see Public Statutes, Chapters 124 and 147, and Chapters 301 of 1884, 255 of 1885, 290 of 1887 and 204 of 1889.

To Prohibit Railroad Corporations from Requiring Women and Children to Ride in Smoking Cars.

[Chap. 176, Acts of 1888.]

SECT. 1. No railroad corporation doing business within this Commonwealth shall compel or require women or children to ride in smoking cars.

SECT. 2. Any railroad corporation, or any officer or employee thereof, violating any provision of this act shall be punished by fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each offence.

Dying Declarations as Evidence in Certain Cases.

[Chap. 100, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 1. In criminal prosecutions under and for violation of the provisions of section nine of chapter two hundred and seven of the Public Statutes, where the death of the woman is alleged to have resulted from the means therein described, the dying declarations of such woman shall be admissible in evidence.

Proper Ventilation of Factories and Workshops.

[Chap. 173, Acts of 1887.]

SECT. 1. Every factory in which five or more persons are employed, and every workshop in which children, young persons or women, five or more in number, are employed, shall be so ventilated while work is carried on therein that the air shall not become so exhausted as to be injurious to the health of the persons employed therein, and shall also be so ventilated as to render harmless, so far as is practicable, all the gases, vapors, dust or other impurities generated in the course of the manufacturing process or handicraft carried on therein that may be injurious to health.

SECT. 2. If in a factory or workshop included in section one of this act any process is carried on by which dust is generated and inhaled to an injurious extent by the persons employed therein, and it appears to an inspector of factories that such inhalation could be to a great extent prevented by the use of a fan or other mechanical means, and that the same could be provided without excessive expense, such inspector may direct a fan or other mechanical means of a proper construction to be provided within a reasonable time, and such fan or other mechanical means shall be so provided, maintained and used.

SECT. 3. Any person employing labor in a factory or workshop and violating any provision of

this act shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; but no criminal prosecution shall be made for any such violation unless such employer shall have neglected for four weeks to make such changes in his factory or workshop as shall have been ordered by an inspector of factories by a notice in writing delivered to or received by such employer.

CHAPTER 149, ACTS OF 1888, requires that every public building and school-house shall be cleanly and free from effluvia from drains or other nuisance, and be properly ventilated under the direction of the inspector of public buildings. Failure to follow the directions of the inspector subjects the school committee or other person in charge to a fine of one hundred dollars.

CHAPTER 103, ACTS OF 1887, as amended by Chapter 305, Acts of 1888, requires that all factories or establishments where children and women are employed shall be provided with ventilation and separate closets. Penalty, $100.

CHAPTER 399, ACTS OF 1888, provides for the removal or security of buildings dangerous to life or limb.

SECTION 10 OF CHAPTER 103, PUBLIC STATUTES, as amended in 1887, gives power to inspectors of factories to enforce provisions of law in regard to employment of women and minors, sanitary provisions, means of escape, etc.

CHAPTER 173, ACTS OF 1883, forbids the use of unsafe elevators, with penalty of $50 if the owner does not follow directions of the inspector of factories.

Escape from Hotels and Other Buildings in Case of Fire.

[Acts of 1883, Chap. 251, as amended.]

SECT. 1. Every keeper of a hotel, boarding or lodging house containing one hundred or more rooms, and being four or more stories high, shall have therein at least two competent watchmen, each properly assigned, and each on duty between the hours of nine o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the forenoon. And every keeper of a hotel, boarding or lodging house containing fifty or more, but less than one hundred rooms, and being three stories high, shall have between said hours at least one competent watchman on duty therein. And in all such hotels or lodging houses as are mentioned in this section, the halls and stairways shall be properly lighted at night, and at the head and foot of each flight of stairs shall be kept during the night a red light; and one or more proper alarms, or gongs, capable of being heard throughout the house, shall always remain easy of access and ready for use in each of said buildings, to give notice to the inmates in case of fire; and every keeper of such hotel, boarding or

lodging house, shall keep posted in a conspicuous place in every sleeping-room a notice descriptive of such means of escape.

SECTION 2 was repealed by Chapter 426, Acts of 1888.

SECTION 3 authorizes cities and towns to make further provision.

SECTION 4 prescribes penalty.

Safety Appliances in Hotels and Public Buildings.

[Chap. 223, Acts of 1884.]

SECTIONS 1 AND 2. All hotels, including family hotels, boarding and lodging houses, subject to the provisions of chapter two hundred and fifty-one of the acts of the year eighteen hundred eighty-three, adopting a system of electric watch-clocks, that shall register at the office the movements of the watchman throughout the house, or adopting in the rooms any system of thermostats or fire-alarm bells that shall be approved by the inspector of factories and public buildings, or in the city of Boston by the inspector of buildings, shall be exempt from maintaining more than one watchman in addition to the regular night clerk and porters.

CHAPTER 307, ACTS OF 1890, requires that every lodging-room above the first floor in hotels shall be provided with a knotted rope long enough to reach the ground.

CHAPTER 207, ACTS OF 1888, requires theatres to provide a fire-resisting curtain.

CHAPTER 326, ACTS OF 1885, forbids the use of wooden flues in churches, school-houses, theatres, etc., of more than two stories in height.

CHAPTERS 316 AND 426, ACTS OF 1888, make many additional provisions for protection of life in school-houses and other public buildings.

CHAPTER 173, ACTS OF 1886, and CHAPTER 179, ACTS OF 1890, provide for electric bells or speaking tubes to communicate with the engineer in factories where steam is used to propel machinery.

Locking Doors of Buildings wherein Operatives are employed.

[Chap. 52, Acts of 1884.]

SECT. 1. No outside or inside doors of any building, wherein operatives are employed, shall be so locked, bolted or otherwise fastened during the hours of labor as to prevent free egress.

Penalty, fifty dollars.

Accidents in Factories and Manufacturing Establishments.

[Chap. 260, Acts of 1886, as amended by Chap. 83, Acts of 1890.]

SECT. 1. All manufacturers, manufacturing corporations and proprietors of mercantile establishments shall forthwith send to the chief of the

Massachusetts district police a written notice of any accident to an employee while at work in any factory, manufacturing or mercantile establishment operated by them whenever the accident results in the death of said employee or causes bodily injury of such a nature as to prevent the person injured from returning to his work within four days after the occurrence of the accident. Penalty, twenty dollars.

Sales of Furniture or Other Household Effects on Instalment.

[Chap. 313, Acts of 1884.]

SECT. 1. All contracts for the sale of furniture or other household effects made on condition that the title to the property sold shall not pass until the price is paid in full, whether such contract be in the form of a lease or otherwise, shall be in writing, and a copy thereof shall be furnished the vendee by the vendor at the time of such sale; and all payments made by or in behalf of the vendee, and all charges whether in the nature of interest or otherwise as they accrue, shall be endorsed by the vendor or his agent upon such copy if the vendee so requests. If the vendor fails to comply with any of the provisions of this section through negligence, his rights under such contract shall be suspended while such default continues; and if he refuses, or wilfully and fraudu-

lently fails to comply with any of such provisions he shall be deemed to have waived the condition of such sale.

SECT. 2. The vendor, upon taking possession of such furniture or effects for non-compliance with the terms of such contract of sale, shall furnish the vendee or other person in charge of such furniture and effects an itemized statement of the account, showing the amount then due thereon; and the fifteen days provided by section thirteen of chapter one hundred and ninety-two of the Public Statutes, during which the vendee shall have the right to redeem the furniture or household effects so taken shall not begin to run until such statement is furnished, provided the vendee or other person in charge can be found by the vendor by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence.

Pawnbrokers.

[Pub. Stats., Chap. 102.]

SECT. 33. Articles deposited in pawn with a licensed pawnbroker shall, unless redeemed, be retained by him on the premises occupied by him for his business for at least four months from the date of deposit, if not of a perishable nature; and if perishable for at least one month from said date; after which he may sell the same at public auction, and apply the proceeds thereof in satis-

faction of the debt or demand and the expense of the notice and sale, and any surplus shall be paid to the party entitled thereto on demand; and no article taken in pawn by such pawnbroker, exceeding in value the sum of twenty-five dollars, shall be disposed of otherwise than as above provided, any agreement or contract between the parties thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

CHAPTER 324, ACTS OF 1884, provides that articles of wearing apparel shall not be deemed to be of a perishable nature within the meaning of above section.

Loans on Furniture, Clothing, Etc.

CHAPTER 416, ACTS OF 1890, requires all persons except licensed pawnbrokers making loans on collateral security with the inference that such property may be redeemed, shall keep on record a full description of articles pledged, and name and residence of borrower. Receipt to be given borrower and records to be open for inspection by police. Penalty for non-observance, $200 or one year's imprisonment. If articles afterward appear to have been stolen, they must be held sixty days.

Licenses to Soldiers and Sailors as Pedlers.

[Chap. 457, Acts of 1889.]

SECT. 1. The secretary of the Commonwealth may grant a special state or county license, with-

out the payment of any sum therefor, to any soldier or sailor resident in this Commonwealth who served in the army or navy during the war of the rebellion and who has received an honorable discharge from such service, upon satisfactory evidence of the identity of such soldier or sailor.

Free Beds in Hospitals by Manufacturing Corporations.

[Chap. 258, Acts of 1889.]

Any manufacturing corporation may, by a vote of a majority of the stock represented at a meeting of the stockholders thereof, appropriate a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars or an annual sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the support of free beds in one or more hospitals in this Commonwealth, for the use of its employees.

Service of Warrants and Other Criminal Processes.

[Chap. 247, Acts of 1886.]

Warrants and other criminal processes issued for the apprehension of persons charged with offences may be directed to and served by any officer authorized to serve criminal process in any county.

Sundry Subjects.

[Public Statutes.]

Homestead rights of minor children, Chap. 123, Sects. 8, 9, 10.

Marriage of minors, male under twenty-one, female under eighteen, forbidden without consent of parents or guardian, Chap. 145, Sects. 8 and 18.

Marriage of minors void in certain cases, Chap. 145, Sects. 12 to 15.

It is quite a common belief that a female is free at eighteen, but it is not so except that she can marry at that age without consent of parents.

Parents living apart, separate support and care and custody of minor children, Chap. 147, Sects. 33, 36.

Habeas corpus, Chap. 185.

Kidnapping, Chap. 202, Sect. 30.

Incest, Chap. 207, Sect. 7.

Lotteries, Chap. 209; also Chap. 277, Acts of 1884.

Probation officers, appointment of, Chap. 212, Sects. 74 to 81.

Probation, release upon, Chap. 220, Sects. 20, 21, and 66 to 71; Acts of 1884, Chap. 152.

Alien passengers, Chap. 86.

State paupers and State almshouse, Chap. 86.

Massachusetts infant asylum and St. Mary's Asylum, special statutes, Chap. 86, Sects. 44, 46; Chap. 188, Acts of 1882, as amended.

Conditional sentences may be imposed, Chap. 215, Sects. 6, 7 and 8.

Husband convicted of an assault upon his wife may in addition to, or in lieu of, penalties, be ordered to give bonds with sureties to keep the peace for not more than two years.

Liability of corporations for injuries suffered by employees, Chap. 270, Acts of 1887.

Father of an illegitimate child is liable for its support even though a settlement has been made with him by the mother. See Chap. 158, Acts of 1885, for power of board of lunacy and charity in bastardy cases. Overseers of poor have similar powers.

Protection of operatives. See Chap. 104, Sects. 13 to 22, as amended by Chap. 208 and 266, Acts of 1882, in regard to belting, hatchways, elevators, etc.

Union county truant schools, Chap. 155, Acts of 1884.

Boston ordinances direct as to construction of buildings, elevators, hatchways, etc.

Unsafe elevators, Chap. 173, Acts of 1883.

How to Preserve the Health of Children.

The following rules were issued, some years ago, by the Boston Board of Health, and they are republished hoping thereby to prevent much unnecessary suffering which comes from want of knowledge on the part of parents and guardians.

Rules for the Management of Infants.

Cleanliness. — An infant should be bathed every morning in warm water. The head should be washed as well as the rest of the body. If it is feeble, or if the weather is unusually hot, it should also be bathed again before being put to bed at night. After washing, the body should be wiped thoroughly dry. As the child grows older the temperature of the water should be gradually lowered, so that, by the time the baby is four months of age, water should be used to which only warm water enough has been added to take the chill off. Let the diapers be frequently changed, and have them always washed in boiling water before being used a second time. If possible, never have the diapers dried in the room occupied by the baby.

Fresh Air. — Give the child all the fresh air possible. Keep the windows of the room open day and night in hot weather, unless the heat of the outside atmosphere is greater than that within the room. Avoid as much as possible any overcrowding of the room occupied by the baby, especially at night. Have the baby taken out every day when the weather is fine. Do not keep the child in the same room in which cooking or washing is going on.

Clothing. — The clothing of a baby should be light, loose and warm. Except during the summer months the

arms and legs should be covered. A flannel swathe should be worn in the summer as well as in the winter. Have the night-dress thoroughly aired during the day, and the day-clothes aired during the night. Use only safety-pins. Do not keep the child's head heated by any covering, except when out-doors or when exposed to unusual cold. In summer never allow the child to be exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

Sleep. — Every baby requires considerable sleep. Never wake a sleeping child. It should never be allowed to sleep in the same bed with any other person. Regularity in reference to its hours of sleep is as necessary as for its times of feeding. At those hours it should be put in its bed, where it should be left to go to sleep, unaided by any rocking. A child very quickly acquires the habit of going to sleep on being put to bed. Wherever placed in the room, the head of the cradle should be towards the window, so that the eyes may be protected as much as possible from the light.

Diet. — As a rule, until a child has its eight centre teeth it should receive no food that does not consist entirely or mainly of milk. Breast-milk is better than cows' milk. Observe regular hours for feeding. When overheated or fatigued never nurse a child. Until the child is six weeks old feed it at intervals of between two and three hours during the day, and every three hours during the night. After this gradually lengthen the intervals between the meals, so that, by the time the baby is four months old, it shall be fed every four hours during the day, and if necessary once during the night. Do not consider that every time a child cries it is necessarily hungry. In hot weather, or if the child is feverish, allow it to drink freely of cold water. If the mother has not breast-milk sufficient for the child let the child be fed twice a day with the bottle. A flat bottle, its open mouth covered with a black rubber nipple, is all

that is required. Complicated nursing-bottles should never be used, owing to the difficulty which will be found in keeping them properly clean. At first equal parts of milk and warm water should be used, with the addition of half a teaspoonful of sugar, if the child will not take it without. The quantity of food thus prepared for a meal should not at first exceed the sixth of a pint. As the child grows older the amount of water added should be lessened, and the sugar should be altogether omitted. By the time the child is four months old it should have pure milk, which in very hot weather need not be warmed. Immediately after using the bottle, always scald it thoroughly. The rubber nipple should be kept always in cold water when not in use. If very hot weather a little soda should be added to the water with which the bottle is washed, and also to that in which the nipple is kept. The best milk is obtained by allowing the can to stand about an hour after receiving it, and then pouring off for use the upper two-thirds. In very hot weather the milk which has thus been poured off should be at once boiled. It is also well to add, during the extreme heat of the summer, especially if the child is troubled with the diarrhœa or vomiting, a teaspoonful of lime-water to each two tablespoonfuls of milk. If the child is to be brought up by hand, it should be fed with the bottle, as described above, and at the same times as if nursed. If pure milk cannot be obtained, condensed milk may be tried. It should always be kept in a cool place, and is best prepared by adding one teaspoonful of milk to six tablespoonfuls of boiling water. As the child grows, the strength of the mixture should be increased. All prepared varieties of so-called infants' food are to be avoided, unless especially ordered by a physician. There is no proper substitute for milk.

Weaning. — As soon as the centre teeth have come, the child should have in addition to its milk one or two other

meals a day. These should consist *only* of bread, either fresh or stale, or crackers with the milk. (Too fresh bread should never be used.) Gradually the mother's milk should be withdrawn from the child, so that it should be completely weaned by the ninth month, unless that period should happen to fall in the midsummer. Milk should still be its main diet. After the child is ten months old, it may have one meal a day of simple broth (mutton or chicken) or beef tea with bread. When the child is a year old it may have daily a little meat, cooked rare, and cut up fine. The yolk of a fresh rare-boiled egg may also be given daily. Even at that age, however, milk should be freely given, and should form the main part of its diet.

General Advice. — Have the child properly vaccinated as early as possible. Never urge a child to walk. Nature is the best guide, and when the limbs are strong enough to bear the weight of the body, the child will try to walk itself. Never, under any circumstances, except by medical advice, give a child soothing-syrups, sleeping-drops, cordials, spirits, or any of the so-called carminatives. If a child is suddenly taken sick with vomiting and diarrhœa, send immediately for the doctor. Until he arrives give no medicine; but, if the child seems in pain, wring out flannels in hot water and place them over the belly. Keep the child's body, arms, and legs warm. Keep cool, and do not give the child the various things which will be suggested by the neighbors. To make lime-water, put half a pound of quick-lime into an earthen vessel, pour over it slowly a gallon of cold water, stir it well and allow it to stand twenty-four hours; then skim it and pour off the clear liquid into clean bottles, which should subsequently be well corked.

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN OVER TWO YEARS OF AGE.

Regularity as to the hours of eating and sleeping should be insisted upon for children after, as well as before, they

are weaned. Children should be bathed frequently, and should be allowed plenty of fresh air and exercise. The sleeping apartment should always be well ventilated. Each child should have its own bed if possible. Plenty of good, substantial food should be given, and children should not be allowed to eat confectionery, cake, pies, or any similar articles. Unripe or over-ripe fruit should be forbidden. Tea and coffee should not be given to them. Exposure to sudden changes of heat and cold, to wet and dampness, or to the direct rays of the summer's sun without proper protection, should be avoided at all times. In the colder months of the year flannel should always be worn next to the skin, at least over the child's chest.

State, City and National and Other Public Offices and Institutions.

State Board of Lunacy and Charity. Office, State House. Has general supervision over all the State reformatory and other institutions; cares for foundlings, destitute and neglected children having no settlement in the State. Has charge of the alien passenger department, etc. S. C. Wrightington, Superintendent of In-door Poor. Hiram S. Shurtleff, Superintendent of Out-door Poor.

State Board of Health. 13 Beacon Street. (Chapter 101, Acts of 1886.)

State Board of Education, State House.

Commissioners of Prisons, State House.

District Police, Commonwealth Building, Mount Vernon Street.

State Almshouse, Tewksbury.

State Farm, Bridgewater.

Massachusetts Reformatory, Concord. P. O., Warnerville. (Public Statutes, Chapter 255, Acts of 1884.)

Reformatory Prison for Women, Sherborn. P. O., South Framingham. (Public Statutes, Chapter 221, Section 43.)

State Prison, Austin Street, Charlestown.

State Primary School, Monson. P. O., Palmer.

Overseers of Poor, Boston. Charity Building, Chardon Street. Benj. Pettee, Secretary.

Commissioners of Boston Public Institutions, 14 Beacon Street.

Boston Board of Health, 12 Beacon Street.

Truant Office, 12 Beacon Street.

Superintendent of Schools, Mason Street, near West.

Probation Officer, Capt. Edw. H. Savage, 14 Beacon Street. Roxbury and South Boston courts have probation officers. All other courts refer cases to Capt. Savage.

Police Headquarters and Police Commissioners, 7 Pemberton Square.

Boston House of Correction, East Fifth Street, near O, South Boston. John C. Whiton, Superintendent.

House of Reformation for Stubborn Girls and Boys; Truant School and House of Industry, Deer Island. James R. Gerrish, Superintendent.

Almshouse for Male Paupers, Long Island.

Almshouse for Female Paupers, Rainsford Island. John Galvin, Superintendent.

Hospitals on Deer, Long and Rainsford Islands.

Austin Farm. Retreat for mildly insane. T. W. Fisher, Superintendent, West Roxbury.

Almshouse for Old Couples, Malden Bridge, Charlestown. Chandler Eastman, Superintendent.

Small Pox Hospital, Canterbury Street, West Roxbury.

Agent for Procuring Homes for Indigent Children from Marcella Street Home, J. E. McCarthy, 14 Beacon Street.

United States Pension Office, Post Office building.

Massachusetts Soldiers' Home, Eleanor Street, Chelsea. For admission apply to Geo. S. Evans, Room 78, Post Office building.

United States Soldiers' Homes. Apply to Capt. L. E. Crone, U. S. A., 27 Pemberton Square.

See also Hospitals and Homes in following pages.

Ambulances and Stretchers. Apply at police stations.

Grand Army Headquarters, corner Washington and Boylston streets.

State Aid for Boston Soldiers' Families, Charity Building.

Veterans' Rights Union and Employment Bureau, G. A. R., 4 Pemberton Square. Col. C. E. Hapgood, Superintendent.

Licenses for pedlers, boot-blacks, to sell papers, etc. Apply to clerk of committees, City Hall.

United States Naval Training School, U. S. S. Wabash, Navy Yard.

Police Divisions located: 1, Hanover Street, near Cross Street; 2, Court Square; 3, Joy, near Cambridge Street; 4, Lagrange Street; 5, East Dedham Street; 6, Broadway, near C Street, South Boston; 7, Meridian, near Paris Street, East Boston; 8, corner Commercial and Battery streets; 9, Dudley Street, corner Mount Pleasant Avenue; 10, junction Tremont and Roxbury streets; 11, Adams, corner Arcadia Street; 12, Fourth, near K Street; 13, Seaverns Avenue, Jamaica Plain; 14, Old Town Hall, Brighton; 15, Old City Hall, Charlestown; 16 Boylston, near Hereford Street.

Courts located: police, East Boston District, Meridian Street, near Paris; Charlestown District, Old City Hall, City Square; South Boston District, Dorchester Street, corner Fourth; Roxbury District, Roxbury Street; West Roxbury District, Seaverns Avenue, corner Maple Place, Jamaica Plain; Brighton District, Old Town Hall, Washington Street; Dorchester District, Field's Corner; *Municipal Court of the City of Boston (Central), Court House,

Court Square; *Courts of Probate and Insolvency, Court Square and 32 Tremont Street; *Superior Court, Court House, Court Square; *Supreme Judicial Court, Court House, Court Square; District Court of the United States, Post Office Building; Circuit Court of the United States, Post Office Building; District Attorney, Room 24, County Court House, Court Square; U. S. District Attorney, P. O. Building.

HUMANE INSTITUTIONS.

Homes for Children.

State Primary School, Monson, Mass. Intended as a training school for wards of the State (boys or girls), whom it is necessary to support by reason of poverty. A few children, committed until majority to the care of the State Board of Lunacy and Charity for minor offences, are sent here. For these, towns pay $1 a week for each child charged to them. Also neglected children who have no settlement or from towns which have no suitable place for children committed under the neglect law.

The City Temporary Home, Chardon Street. Gives temporary shelter and home to needy women and children. Boston foundlings are brought here.

Marcella Street Home, Marcella Street, Roxbury. City institution. Cares for and educates neglected children sentenced by municipal and district courts, and pauper children admitted by permit of the Commissioners of Public Institutions. Homes are procured in the country for the children.

Boston Female Asylum, 1008 Washington Street. Receives destitute girls, three to ten. Orphans preferred. Full surrender required till child is eighteen. Common school branches, sewing and domestic service taught. No child under twelve placed out except by adoption. Children indentured to families until eighteen. Ninety-five beds. Children's friends admitted first Wednesday afternoon in each month. The public on Thursday.

* To be removed to new Court House, Pemberton Square, when completed.

Gwynne Home, formerly "Temporary Home for the Destitute," 46 Worcester Street. Object, to place homeless children in childless homes. Receives children for adoption and gives temporary care to others. Few infants received.

Church Home for Orphans and Destitute Children, corner of Broadway, N and Fourth streets, South Boston. Takes care of orphan and destitute children surrendered for not less than one year, or for less time on payment of board. Girls from four to eight; boys from four to six.

The Children's Mission to the Children of the Destitute in the City of Boston, 277 Tremont Street. Admits to its home orphan and homeless children and provides them with permanent homes in the country; and gives temporary care to destitute and neglected children, returning them to their parents or friends when able to provide for them. Receives into the home, boys and girls from five to fifteen; and into the nursery, those from two to five.

New England Home for Little Wanderers, 202 West Newton Street, formerly Baldwin Place. Receives homeless, destitute, neglected or orphan children over two years of age, legally given up, and provides homes for them in good families. Also gives temporary care to children whose parents are unable to provide for them. None refused on account of sect, locality or color. Supported by private charity.

Boston Asylum and Farm School. For indigent boys. Established 1814; incorporated 1835. Thompson's Island. For poor boys not vicious, seven to twelve; older by special vote. Surrender or agreement required. Apply to Henry S. Grew, Chairman of Admissions, 36 Hawley Street, 11 A.M. Boys receive religious instruction and are taught the common school branches, vocal and instrumental music, and selected for classes in carpentering, painting, printing, cobbling, blacksmithing, farming and boating. One hundred beds. Situations furnished boys ready to leave the school. Charles H. Bradley, Superintendent, P. O. Box 1486, Boston. Visiting day once each month in summer or by arrangement with the superintendent.

Boston North End Mission, 201 North Street. Engages in various humane works. Free reading room open 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. Provides free lectures and entertainments; temperance meetings and gospel services; sewing schools for children and adults, November to April. Worthy families remembered at Thanksgiving and Christmas. Aids worthy dependent persons with food and clothing. Home for

penitent, betrayed, intemperate or fallen women in North Street; and the "Mount Hope Home" corner Bourne and Florence streets, West Roxbury, for children two to eight years of age. Some received as boarders. Requests applicants of all kinds to be referred to its officers.

Nickerson Home for Children, 14 Tyler Street. Children between three and ten years are cared for. Not for surrender or adoption except when parents abandon them. Board paid when friends are able.

Boston Children's Friend Society, 48 Rutland Street. Home for destitute Protestant children. Boys admitted from two to ten years, girls from two to twelve years of age, on surrender or as boarders. Boys are sent to the home at Dedham.

Hunt Asylum for Destitute Children, 36 Austin Street, Charlestown. A temporary home for destitute children; also provides daily care for children whose parents are out of work, and receives children for adoption.

Industrial School for Girls, Centre Street, Dorchester, near Shawmut station, O. C. R. R., and Milton and Ashmont horse railroad. Receives girls from eight to twelve years of age (older by special vote), whose relatives and friends are unable or unfit to care for them, and trains them to good conduct and habits of self-support. Girls to be at the entire control of the managers for a fixed time — never less than one year. Relatives pay board if able. On leaving, girls are placed in country families for service. Mrs. S. B. Clark, Matron. Apply for admission to Mrs. Staigg, 18 Louisburg Square, Boston; for girls to fill places, to Mrs. H. Tallant, 60 Cedar Street, Roxbury. Visiting days, last Saturday in each month, after 2 P. M.

St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Shawmut Avenue, corner Camden Street, under charge of Roman Catholic sisters. Girls from five to twelve received, without regard to creed, as boarders or for adoption or to be placed at service.

Home for Destitute Roman Catholic Children, corner Harrison Avenue and Concord Street. Maintained by "The Association for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children in Boston." A Ladies' Aid Association assists. Accommodations for two hundred children. A superintendent and eleven "sisters" have the care of them. Receives only destitute children, three to twelve, for temporary aid, or, if surrendered, places them in Catholic families. No board money received.

Liversidge Institute of Industry, River Street, Mattapan. Receives orphan and destitute boys, seven to fourteen,

natives of England or New England, on legal surrender to the trustees. Apply to Rev. A. K. Teele, Blue Hill, P. O.

Pomroy Home for Girls, Newton. A home for orphan and destitute girls between five and eleven, under supervision till of age, being educated and trained in housework and sewing till placed in good homes.

Shaw Asylum for Mariners' Children. Helps destitute children of Massachusetts mariners or of mariners who have been employed on Massachusetts vessels. Apply at 12 Ashburton Place, Boston.

St. Luke's Home for Children, Arlington Street, near Mt. Auburn Street, Watertown. Receives and cares for young girls over two years of age. Pay voluntary. Room for thirty children. Apply to Sister Anne at the Home.

Martin Luther Orphan Home. Baker Street, Roxbury. Rev. A. Biewend, Gore Street, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. H. C. A. Kenold, Superintendent. The Home cares for destitute orphan children over four, of any race or creed, and offers a temporary home to half-orphans as long as the surviving parent is unable to provide a better, and gives them a Christian education.

Working Boys' Home, 38 Bennet Street. Under charge of Rev. Father John F. Ford of the Roman Catholic Church. Designed to rescue homeless boys and educate them to a useful life. Boys pay board according to wages earned.

Wesleyan Home, Newton. Incorporated, 1883. For the support, care and education of children of missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and orphan and needy children of Methodist parentage or guardianship. None received under four years of age. Payment of $100 if under twelve and $150 if older, when parents are able to pay. Accommodations for twenty children.

Williston Home, under charge of Miss Alice Williston, corner of Eliot Avenue and Coliseum Street, West Newton. For children from five to thirteen years of age. Accommodations for twenty children. Payment from $1 to $2 per week according to the parents' ability. This includes clothing except shoes. Exceptional cases free, but the general purpose is self-help.

Eldredge Home for Boys, 5 Providence Street. Accommodations for thirteen boys. Board, $3 to $3.50; if lodging only, $1 per week. Maintained by "Ellis Memorial Club." Object, to help boys to help themselves. Employment found for the boys.

For Infant Asylums, see Hospitals.

Associations for Young Men and Women.

Boston Young Men's Christian Union: Rooms 18 Boylston Street; open daily 8 A.M. to 10 P.M., Sundays included. Membership, $1 per annum. It is the aim of the Society to make the Union a home for young men; to attract them to its rooms by offering them opportunities for the reading of books and newspapers, for companionship and social intercourse, for entertainment, recreation and exercise, and then to incite its members by these various facilities to a healthful physical training, to mental and religious culture and to a practical philanthropy. Has sitting room, library and reading room, class and committee rooms. Bathing room free. Furnishes weekly religious services, free lectures, practical talks, entertainments, excursions and social meetings, classes in commercial studies, the languages, music and various other branches. Has an employment bureau, church committee, boarding-house committee, visiting committee for the sick, rides for invalids, and "Country Week" and Christmas festival for children. Gymnasium charges, $5 to $8 per annum.

Boston Young Men's Christian Association, Boylston and Berkeley streets. Object, the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social improvement of young men of good character whether members of church or not. None excluded on account of age or religious belief. Three classes of membership. Payment of $2 per annum entitles members to the privileges of a library of 5,000 volumes, to the parlors, reading room and recreation room with games. Also evening classes in banking and commercial arithmetic, book-keeping, elocution, English literature, mechanical drawing, penmanship, short-hand and type-writing, vocal and male chorus music, German, French and Spanish. Payment of $3 entitles to all the above privileges and to admittance with lady to fourteen entertainments. Payment of $10 adds to the above the use of gymnasium, bathing, medical examination, class drills every evening with piano accompaniment. The Association also maintains an employment bureau to provide positions for young men. A boarding-house list is also kept. Religious meetings, Bible classes, lectures and medical talks provided. Country excursions and free receptions for members with one lady. Thanksgiving dinner provided for members unable to reach home.

Boston Young Women's Christian Association, 68 Warrenton and 40 Berkeley streets. Maintains homes for

self-supporting young women. Terms, $3 to $5.50 per week. Restaurant for women. Domestic Employment Bureau, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Business Agency and Registry for women's work of all kinds except domestic services, 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. Nurses furnished till 10 P.M. Evening classes for working girls, in the common branches and in book-keeping, French, dress-making and millinery. School for stenography, type-writing and cookery day and evening. School of Domestic Science furnishes a liberal education in all branches of cooking and household management. School of Industrial Arts — drawing, modelling, Sloyd, wood-carving and upholstering. Special normal training in above branches. Training school for girls of sixteen and upwards, for house service. Three months' board and tuition free. Gymnasium day and evening from October to May. Terms, $2 to $10. Travellers' Aid: a lady agent meets incoming steamers to give protection to young girls on arrival, finds situations and safe lodgings. Lectures and entertainments for working women and friends of both sexes. Reading room and library, day and evening, free. Bible class Sunday at 3 P.M., to which all girls are invited.

Homes for Men, Women and Girls.

The Boston Industrial Temporary Home, 15 and 17 Davis Street. Furnishes a temporary home to worthy persons out of employment and means until situations are obtained for them. The industry carried on is the wood and coal business, where every man is expected to earn his own living, the profits of which go toward the support of those who cannot support themselves; and the women are employed in laundry and other work.

Temporary Home for Working Women, 453 Shawmut Avenue. Furnishes temporary board and lodging to any respectable woman willing and able to pay for the same in work. Helps them to secure permanent employment.

Wayfarers' Lodge, Hawkins Street. Maintained by the city. Two hundred beds for temporary lodging of homeless men and boys. Lodgers saw and split wood.

New England Helping Hand Home, 127 Charles Street. Successor of Jennie Collins' Boffin's Bower. Furnishes a home, at a very low rate, to working girls whose small incomes render it impossible to pay the usual prices. Accommodates about twenty-five.

Working Girls' Home, 34 Dover Street. Under charge of Roman Catholic sisters. Home for working girls over fifteen years of age of various employments. Board, $3 per week. If unemployed, girls can remain until employment is secured. Room for forty girls.

The Working Girls' Club, 401 Shawmut Avenue. Maintains a homelike boarding house for working girls. Board from $3 to $4 per week, including room, steam heat, gas, etc., reading room, bath room, and conveniences for doing their own washing and ironing. Sarah E. Gardner, Superintendent.

St. Barnabas House for Nurses, 96 West Newton Street. Rooms for twenty nurses. Board $4 per week. Rooms from $1.50 to $2.50. Table board at reasonable rates.

Benevolent and Charitable Associations.

Associated Charities. Central office, 41 Charity Building, for exchange of information between charities, with branches in the several wards for volunteer friendly visitors. Investigates all applicants to see how they can be made self-supporting, and to obtain needed relief from various sources.

Boston Provident Association, Room 32, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Edward Frothingham, General Agent. Gives food, fuel, clothing, bedding, shoes, etc., to those who need help, without regard to creed or nationality. Has branch offices at 325 E Street, South Boston, and 51 Meridian Street, East Boston.

Industrial Aid Society, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Helps men, women and children to find work. No charge.

The Howard Benevolent Society. For the relief of the sick and destitute in the city of Boston. Secretary, Geo. F. Bigelow, M.D., 334 Shawmut Avenue.

Massachusetts Charitable Society. Fred A. Wellington, Secretary, 195 Webster Street, East Boston.

Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society. Henry H. Sprague, Secretary, 19 Milk Street. Aids sufferers by fire and contributes to other humane associations.

Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association, Huntington Avenue, corner West Newton Street.

Children's Aid Society, Boston, 43 Charity Building, Chardon Street. Office hours, 10 to 12 daily; 2 to 4 except Saturdays. Maintains: 1.—A Bureau of Information for cases of needy children. 2.—A Placing-out Agency which

provides boarding and free homes in private families. If board is paid, relatives contribute according to ability. 3.—The care of wayward children. Girls under thirteen years of age are placed in good private homes. Boys received between nine and thirteen years of age. Occasional exceptions are made as to age of boys and girls. Homes maintained at "Pine Farm," West Newton; "Rock Lawn Farm," Foxborough; "Weston Home," Weston. When fitted, boys are placed in good families, chiefly on farms, and a friendly interest is continued after their return to the city. 4.—Juvenile probationers. An agent of the society attends court, serves as bondsman for juveniles who are placed upon probation, visits them in their homes and seeks to rescue them from evil careers. 5.—"Home Libraries" are established and "Home Amusements" taught in the homes of poor and morally exposed children.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Relieves the needy by donations of food, fuel and clothing and assisting to find employment. A conference is attached to almost every Roman Catholic Church in Boston and the suburbs, whose members (six hundred) are visitors of the poor. Richard Keefe, Charity Building, Room 36, Agent; office hours from 1 to 2 P.M. Investigates cases of destitute and abandoned Roman Catholic children.

The Co-operative Society of Visitors among the Poor, Room 48, Chardon Street Building. Gives sewing and temporary aid to poor women of Ward 7. Thorough instruction in sewing. Garments sold for charitable distribution and given to sick, poor or to hospitals. Also has a fine sewing department, self-supporting.

Roxbury Charitable Society, 118 Roxbury Street, Ward 21. F. M. Briggs, General Agent. Aids the poor of Roxbury.

South Boston Samaritan Society. Secretary, Mrs. E. B. Wheeler, 377 West Fourth Street. To assist worthy families in this district, chiefly Protestants.

Jamaica Plain Friendly Society, Curtis Hall. Rooms open 10 to 1, except Saturday and Sunday, October to June. Volunteer visitors have charge of fourteen districts in Ward XXIII., except West Roxbury, Clarendon Hills and Roslindale. Relieves the temperate poor by orders for sewing. Food, fuel, clothing, etc., sometimes furnished.

Devens Benevolent Society, Charlestown. For the promotion of charitable and benevolent objects in Charlestown. Named for David Devens. Mrs. M. Waterman, President, 13 Monument Square.

Widows' Society. Assists poor widows. Mrs. A. A. Lawrence, Longwood, President; Miss Helen Loring, 37 Mt. Vernon Street, Secretary; Mrs. G. Whitney, 239 Marlborough Street, Treasurer.

Highland Aid Society, Roxbury. Organized in 1875. Sixty members who are visitors. Furnishes clothing to worthy poor in Roxbury district; fitting them for day school, for service and otherwise aiding them. Mrs. B. S. Farrington, 117 Warren Street, President.

Boston Fatherless and Widows' Society. Under charge of twenty ladies, officers and trustees. Affords assistance to persons in reduced circumstances, adding personal ministrations of comfort and sympathy. Assists about two hundred widows annually. Money is given from October to May. Chas. G. Nazro, Treasurer, 54 Kilby Street.

The Fragment Society. Gives material for clothing; also shoes and ready-made infants' suits to destitute persons known to the society. Apply by letter to secretary, Mrs. J. L. Brewer, 49 Beacon Street.

The South Friendly Society. Seeks to relieve sick poor between the Albany R.R. on the north, Newton Street on the south and Tremont Street on the east. Apply to Mrs. Demeritt, 626 Tremont Street.

Seamen's Friend Society, 175 Hanover Street. Reading room open daily, free. Writing material free for seamen. Religious and temperance meetings held. Shelter, food, clothing and medicines furnished to sick and shipwrecked seamen and their families. Reading matter and comfort bags distributed. Christmas entertainments and monthly suppers provided by different churches.

Boston Port and Seaman's Aid Society, 11 North Square.

City Missionary Society, office Congregational Building. Employs twenty-three missionaries, who visit the needy and sick, distribute papers, tracts and Bibles, and induce children to attend Sunday school. Maintains three chapels. Furnishes clothing, secures employment and gives temporary aid. Maintains "Rosemary Cottage," which gives a summer home for two weeks to poor children. Has a "Fresh Air Fund" to give horse-car rides and steamboat excursions to sick people. Has Christmas and Thanksgiving distributions of provisions, etc. Rev. D. W. Waldron, Superintendent.

Massachusetts Emergency and Hygiene Association. Maintains lectures on emergency and hygiene to police, firemen, machinists, factory operatives, railroad employees and others, to qualify men and women to act intelligently

in cases of accident or emergency. Eleven play grounds and sand gardens established in various parts of the city and Brookline for poor children during summer vacation; also a winter play room and kitchen garden in Ingraham school-house, Sheafe Street, daily, from 12 to 9, with lessons in sewing, singing, dancing, with amusements for the girls and boys and care of babies. For full information apply to Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, 155 Boylston Street, Chairman of Executive Committee, or to Miss E. M. Tower, Lexington, Secretary.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 98 Boylston Street. Object, mutual co-operation and sympathy among women. Annual membership, $1; life, $25. Rooms open day and evening, Sundays at 12 M. Free library and reading room. Classes in botany, French, German, elocution, stenography, penmanship, dressmaking, millinery, sewing, oil and water-color painting. Lectures Wednesday evening free. Protective department recovers wages of working women. Social agency welcomes strangers. Employment agency finds work. Cooking department furnishes lunch, and any one can take her own lunch and eat it there. Woman's Exchange where members can bring fancy, ornamental or useful articles, cake and pastry for sale. Befriending committee gives advice, helps those who have gone astray and visits the sick.

The Humane Society of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Grants rewards of medals and money for saving human life at personal peril when the saver or the saved is a citizen of Massachusetts. Supports life-saving stations on the coasts with boats and other equipments. Richard M. Bartleman, Secretary, 22 Congress Street.

New England Society for the Suppression of Vice, 28 School Street. Endeavors to purify literature and check immoral agencies, suppress gambling, houses of ill-fame, etc. Special cases investigated and, when necessary, prosecuted. Report published in March. Apply to the agent, 9 to 10; 3 to 4.

Citizens' Law and Order League, 28 School Street. Seeks the enforcement of laws against illegal sale of intoxicating drinks; prosecutes persons who sell intoxicating liquors to minors, and assists to bring actions for damages for sales to children.

Episcopal City Mission. Maintains reading room and home for sailors and emigrants at 122 Webster Street, East Boston. Missionaries visit the sick at their homes and in hospitals; distribute reading matter and flowers to

sick and to seamen. Maintains temperance coffee rooms; visits prisoners at the Tombs before trial. Meets emigrants for re-direction, protection and aid. Maintains playrooms for children. Holds free religious services at various points. Rev. F. B. Allen, General Superintendent; J. M. Battles, Agent. Aided by Woman's Auxiliary Society.

Bible Readers' Society. Seeks to alleviate suffering, physical and mental, affording immediate and effective relief to the distressed wherever found. Apply to Miss M. C. Woods, 69 Mt. Vernon Street.

Massachusetts Society for Aiding Discharged Convicts, Office 35 Avon Street. Agent visits prisoners at the State and other prisons and seeks to help them after release. Furnishes clothing, board, tools, travelling expenses, and employment if possible.

Massachusetts Prison Association. To enlighten public opinion, improve penal legislation and prison management, to befriend the innocent and ignorant under accusation, and those on probation, to assist prisoners to reform, before and after release, and to aid their families. Office, 1 Pemberton Square, Rooms 10 and 11.

The Young Travellers' Aid Society. Employs three agents to make daily visits to trains and boats to aid inexperienced young girls and children in finding their destinations. Seeks to secure employment or boarding houses for them. Room provided, 34 Allen Street, where temporary shelter and food are furnished.

Girls' Friendly Society. Rooms, 51 Temple Street, under charge of Protestant Episcopal societies. Originated Young Travellers' Aid Society and helps to sustain it.

Beneficent Society of the New England Conservatory of Music, East Newton Street. Assists young women to pay for lessons at the Conservatory.

Women's Charity Club. To help in various charitable work deemed to be deserving. Maintains Charity Club Hospital, 38 Chester Square. President, Mrs. Micah Dyer, Jr.

Lend a Hand Club, 3 Hamilton Place, room 92. Helps in all charitable works. Rev. Edw. Everett Hale, D.D., President; Mrs. Bernard Whitman, Secretary.

Boys' Institute of Industry. Will open in the winter. Encourages boys in mechanical trades, especially carpentry. Rev. Edw. Everett Hale, D.D., President; Wm. Howell Reed, Treasurer.

Society of St. Margaret, by Sisters of the Episcopal Church. Home and Infirmary, 17 Louisburg Square.

Patients of either sex received to be attended by their own physician. Fee, $10 to $40 per week, according to ability of patient. The society has charge of Jane Marshall Dodge Memorial Home, Scituate, which receives twenty children (not sick), at a time, for ten days vacation in July and August. Engages in other humane work.

Young Men's Benevolent Society. Gives sums of money in special cases. John H. Krey, Secretary, 14 Fleet Street.

Dorchester Employment and Relief Society. Seeks to aid the worthy poor after investigation. It is the only general relief society in Dorchester. Sewing is given to those in poor health or aged. Richard C. Humphreys, President, 49 Humphreys Street, Dorchester.

Scots' Charitable Society. Incorporated in 1786. To furnish relief to Scotchmen, their immediate descendants and families, and to give them information and advice. Temporary Home, 77 Camden Street; David Smith, 129 West Canton Street, Secretary; Archibald C. Falconer, 368½ Tremont Street, Chairman of Relief Committee.

British Charitable Society. Relieves English, Scotch and Welsh immigrants or their families, and affords them information and advice. Rarely assists residents. Apply to Wm. Watson, No. 3 School Street, Room 11.

Scandinavian Benevolent Society. E. Von Betzen, Secretary, 6 Cross Street, East Boston.

Charitable Irish Society. Apply to J. W. Fogarty, Assessors' Office, City Hall, from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Relieves Irish emigrants, and its own members when needy.

Italian Charitable and Mutual Relief Society. For general mutual protection among members and their families, and for relief to other persons whom the Society finds in need. Apply to A. Garbati, President, 193 Hanover Street.

German Aid Society, Room 29, Charity Building, Chardon Street. Gives temporary aid to needy German residents and immigrants by furnishing clothing, fuel, rent, medicine and employment. J. A. Weigman, Agent.

Norwegian Society, of Boston. Founded Sept. 19, 1853. Ingv. Jacobsen, Secretary. Address, 50 Winthrop Street, Medford. Sick and funeral benefits for members only.

Swiss Benevolent Society. Gives encouragement and pecuniary assistance to Swiss immigrants unable to defray the expenses of further travel; Swiss residents of unimpeachable character in needy circumstances. Special aid to members. J. J. Ziegler, 73 Federal Street, President, and F. Von Euw, 20 Conant Street, Agent for Charities.

La Mutuelle (French). Helps sick members of both sexes and contributes at death. Gives employment to members in winter, especially foreigners; and food and lodging to the destitute. Apply to H. Berthoud, Secretary, 50 Garden Street.

United Hebrew Benevolent Association, Charity Building, Chardon Street, Room 13. President, L. Pickert; Secretary, Rabbi S. Schindler; Agent, M. Berger. Office hours, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 1 to 3 o'clock, P. M.

Young Men's Hebrew Association, Minot Hall, cor. Springfield and Washington streets. A social, benevolent and beneficiary organization. Has social, literary and musical entertainments, free choral and elocution classes, and reading rooms, library and gymnasium, also an employment bureau. Joseph Mode, President; Mark Wolf, 41 Sharon Street, Secretary.

Father Brent's Coffee Tavern, corner Grove and Phillips streets. Under the auspices of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

Coffee House, 93 Cross Street. Supported by Church Temperance Association. Open daily, except Sunday, from 7 to 10 P. M. Furnishes free amusements for boys and young men. Coffee, milk, tea and light lunch sold. Chas. H. Adams, Superintendent.

South Cove Coffee Room, 359 Federal Street. Furnishes a room where men and boys can spend an hour or an evening with papers, books and amusements. Provides coffee and good food at lowest prices. Open from 7.30 A. M. to 9 P. M. Tuesday and Saturday evenings for boys. Lunch tickets sold to be given to needy persons.

Newsboys' and Bootblacks' Reading Room, 16 Howard Street and 3 Tremont Row. Open 7 to 10 P. M. Books, papers, games, baths, entertainments, practical talks, drawing classes, etc., are furnished. Encourages cleanliness and saving.

West End Workingmen's Club, 67 Poplar Street. Membership $1 per annum. Free use of newspapers, bath rooms, debating club and amusements.

Boston Pedlers' Protective Association. Admits to membership only pedlers of good moral character. Badge worn. If member is intoxicated, impudent or dishonest, he may be reported to executive committee, P. J. Kyle, 1 North Square, and others.

Hospital Newspaper Society. 113 Revere Street. Reading matter old and new, Christmas cards, etc., sent to above address, and newspapers collected from boxes in railroad

stations, distributed to hospitals, insane asylums and penal institutions.

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 19 Milk Street. Enforces the laws against cruelty to animals; offers prizes; distributes documents; and forms "Bands of Mercy" for children. Publishes "Our Dumb Animals. Headquarters of "American Humane Education Society."

Hospitals and Asylums.

City Hospital, Harrison Avenue, opposite Worcester Square. For accidents and acute medical and surgical cases. No chronic cases. Special ward for contagious diseases. Out-patient department, 9 to 11 on week days; surgical, every week day; medical, throat, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; eye, ear, skin, nervous, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Massachusetts General Hospital, Blossom, foot of McLean Street. A private institution. All classes of medical and surgical cases treated except contagious and chronic diseases. Apply to resident physician, 9 to 11 and 2 to 3. Recent accidents admitted at all hours. Out-patients received between 9 and 10 A.M., week days only. Two hundred and forty-two beds, one hundred and seventy free. Paying patients, $10 to $50 per week. Has a dispensary open 9 to 10; also a fund to supply wooden legs. Maintains a convalescent home at Belmont and a training school for nurses.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital, East Concord Street. Apply to the house physician, daily, 10 to 12. Cases of accident or extreme necessity admitted at once. Contagious disease, syphilis, delirium tremens and incurable diseases excluded Patients allowed to remain but twelve weeks except by special permission. Seventy-three beds, twenty of them free. Visitors received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 3 to 4 P.M.

New England Hospital for Women and Children, Dimock Street, from 2933 Washington Street, Roxbury. Apply to the resident physician, 11 to 1, except Sunday; and 2 to 3, except Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Provides medical and surgical care by women physicians. Forty-one beds for women; six for children; sixteen free beds; and maternity wards with twelve beds. Visitors admitted 2

to 4. Has a training school for nurses; and a dispensary at 29 Fayette Street.

Carney Hospital, Old Harbor Street, South Boston. Furnishes board, medical treatment (and clothing when necessary), to patients of any creed, color or nationality. Chronic cases admitted. Convalescents are allowed to remain for a short time. Payments received of those who are able. One hundred and ten beds. Visitors are admitted on Mondays and Thursdays from 10 to 11.30 A.M., 3 to 5 P.M. Apply to the sister superior at the hospital.

Children's Hospital, Huntington Avenue. Gives free medical and surgical treatment to Boston children from two to twelve years of age. Children from out of Boston pay $4 per week when in hospital, but as out-patients they are free. Application for admission to hospital on any day of the week, except Sunday, at 9 A.M. Surgical out-patients Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 to 4; medical, Monday, Thursday and Saturday, 9 to 11.

Hospital Cottages for Children, Baldwinsville (town of Templeton), Mass. Chronic cases treated. For the poor, free; a moderate charge for others. Aided by the State. For treatment of diseased, maimed, feeble-minded, destitute and orphan children, especially epileptics under fifteen years of age. Apply to the superintendent at the hospital.

Sea Shore Home, Winthrop. Open from July 1 to about September 20. Receives sick children, particularly infants accompanied by their mothers. Apply to C. W. Townsend, M.D., 61 Chestnut Street, Boston, Visiting Physician

Channing Home, 30 McLean Street. An asylum for destitute women in advanced stages of consumption. No pay received.

St. Luke's Home for Convalescents, 149 Roxbury Street. Patients under immediate charge of ladies, communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Gratuitous care and medical treatment to women and children convalescent from disease. Apply at the Home.

Milton Convalescent Home. For women and children. Payment required when parties are able. Miss E. F. Ware, Agent; Dr. M. V. Pierce, Dr. H. P. Jaques, physicians.

House of the Good Samaritan, 6 McLean Street. Free hospital care to women and girls, and boys under six. Apply to Miss Robbins, Superintendent.

St. Elizabeth Hospital. For sick poor women and children. 61 Blackstone Square.

Boston Home for Incurables, 2019 Dorchester Avenue, Boston. For men, women and children. Forty-six beds for adults, eleven for children. Apply to Miss Loring, "The Buckingham," 39 Huntington Avenue.

St. Joseph's Home for Sick and Destitute Servant Women, 43 and 45 East Brookline Street. Cares for children of either sex from three to thirteen, and deserving women, including emigrants, free of charge. Hospital for women and children, especially incurables. Gives provisions to poor families. Under direction of Roman Catholic Sisters of St. Francis.

The Woman's Charity Club Hospital, 38 Chester Square. Exclusively for surgical operations for women suffering from abdominal diseases. Patients received from all parts of New England without charge. Applications for admission made at the Hospital. Mrs. Micah Dyer, Jr., President, Mrs. J. Sewall Reed, 251 Columbia Street, Dorchester, Treasurer.

Free Hospital for Women, 58 and 60 East Springfield Street. Gives free medical and surgical treatment for diseases peculiar to women. Receives cancer patients. Twenty beds. Visitors to patients admitted Monday and Friday, 10 to 1. Out patient department, apply as above.

Consumptives' Home and *Spinal Home*, Grove Hall, junction of Washington Street and Blue Hill Avenue. Also receives children of patients. Apply to Charles Cullis, M.D.

Saint Monica's Home, 79 Phillips Street. Hospital for colored women. Admitted free, subject to the approval of the visiting physician as to disease. Apply to Sister Vera, 79 Phillips Street, Boston.

Vincent Hospital. To be established in St. Andrews Building, Chambers Street, in memory of Mrs. J. R. Vincent. For working girls and women only. The Trinity Dispensary will be continued as a department of the hospital. Open evenings for working girls and women.

The Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, 176 Charles Street (near Cambridge Bridge), Boston. Open daily, except Sundays, from 9 to 11 o'clock, to all poor persons affected with diseases of the eye or ear. Applications must be made in person. Free advice and prescription to outside patients. Patients who require treatment in the house will be charged not less than $6 per week for board, unless excused by the visiting committee. No patient admitted without a change of clothing.

State Insane Hospitals at Worcester, Taunton, Northampton, Danvers, Westborough; and one in connection with

State Almshouse, Tewksbury. To secure admission by order of court, the certificate of two physicians is necessary. Other asylums are Boston Asylum, South Boston, and McLean Asylum, Somerville.

United States Marine Hospital, at Chelsea. Out-patients treated at Custom House. For admission to Hospital apply at surgeon's office, Custom House. Hospital for American seamen only.

United States Naval Hospital, Broadway, Chelsea. For men disabled in naval service on permit from naval medical officer.

Soldiers' Home, Eleanor Street, Chelsea. For disabled soldiers and sailors of the war of the rebellion who are not entitled to admission to National Homes. Apply to Geo. S. Evans, P. O. Building.

For admission to National Soldiers' Homes apply to Capt. L. E Crone, U. S A., 27 Pemberton Square.

West End Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 37 Blossom Street. H. C. Haven, M.D., Superintendent. Hospital for children only under two years of age (with mothers if necessary). Contagious cases not admitted. Nursery department (not day nursery) gives constant care to children whose mothers are employed. Other branch nurseries in suburbs. Furnishes temporary shelter to homeless infants.

Children's Island Sanitarium. Children's Island (formerly Cat Island), Salem Harbor, Mass. By boat from Marblehead. Open from July 1 to Sept. 15. For children with chronic diseases who are especially benefited by a marine atmosphere, and those convalescing from illness or surgical operations. Boys over ten not admitted. Certificates from physicians recommending admission are desired whenever possible. Board $3 per week. Children admitted free when circumstances demand Working women seeking rest are also admitted as boarders. For admission of women apply to the Mother Superior, Sisters of Saint Margaret, 17 Louisburg Square; and for children to H. C. Haven, M.D., 37 Blossom Street.

Massachusetts Infant Asylum, Chestnut Avenue, Jamaica Plain near Boylston Station, Providence Railroad. Receives deserted and destitute infants under nine months, born in Massachusetts, after a medical examination by the physician of the board of directors. Discourages the separation of mother and child. Board paid by parents when able. Children received from State authorities. When two years old the babies are taken by relatives, adopted or sent to institutions. Apply to the matron at the Asylum.

St. Mary's Infant Asylum, Cushing Avenue, Dorchester. Receives foundlings, orphans and half-orphans under five years old. Under charge of Roman Catholic sisters. Parents pay board if able.

Boston Lying-in Hospital, 24 McLean Street. Admits married women, and unmarried women pregnant for first time. Few free cases taken. Patients remain two weeks. Paying patients' fee from Boston, $20; out of Boston, $30. Apply 10 to 11 A.M. ten days in advance of confinement. Medical attendance furnished to respectable women in their own homes in city proper. Relatives of patients admitted from 3 to 4 P.M. after fifth day.

St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Cushing Avenue, Dorchester. In charge of Roman Catholic sisters. None refused on account of inability to pay.

Adams Nervine Asylum, Centre Street, Jamaica Plain. Apply to the resident physician in writing, or at the Asylum before 12. A hospital designed for indigent, debilitated and nervous persons of both sexes, inhabitants of Massachusetts, who are not insane. Women patients only admitted at present. Paying patients also received. Thirty beds. Patients can receive one visit each day from 2 to 5.

Dispensaries and Diet Kitchens.

Boston Dispensary. Central office corner of Bennet and Ash streets, 9 to 11. Free medical and surgical attendance, and medicine at ten cents a bottle, to the sick poor within the city limits. Patients unable to call are visited on the day of application, if requests are left before 9 A.M. with Dr. Willis B. McMichael, 32 Princeton Street, East Boston; or C. E. Eames, apothecary, 396 Hanover Street; M. H. Leavitt, apothecary, 65 Cambridge Street; at the Central office, and with Charles A. Blair, apothecary, Eliot Square, Roxbury.

Charlestown Free Dispensary and Hospital, 27 Harvard Square. Free medical and surgical advice and help to the sick poor of Charlestown. Apply Monday, Wednesday or Friday, at 12.

Dispensary for Women and Children, 38 Charles Street.

New England Hospital Dispensary, 29 Fayette Street.

Trinity Dispensary. In St. Andrews Building, Chambers Street. Open evenings for working girls and women.

Dispensary for Diseases of Women and Children, 18 Stani-

ford Street. Open daily from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, Dr. George Haven; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, Dr. Edward Reynolds. Gives treatment but no medicines.

North End Dispensary, 36 Charter Street. Open day and evening. Persons unable to pay for medicines or treatment apply from 9 to 11 A.M.

Dispensary of the Roxbury Charitable Society, 116 Roxbury Street. Office hour, 11 A.M. Aid upon certificates of the physician of the society.

Jamaica Plain Dispensary, No. 10 Gordon Street. Free medical attendance and medicine to the sick poor of Jamaica Plain. Open 2 to 3 P.M.

Dispensary of College of Physicians and Surgeons, 20 Charter Street.

Homœopathic Medical Dispensaries. Free treatment and medicine. Very sick patients visited at their homes. Central Dispensary, 14 Burroughs Place, 10 to 12; West End branch, Room 5, Charity Building, 10 to 11; College Dispensary, East Concord Street.

Roxbury Homœopathic Dispensary, 4 Pynchon Street. Furnishes food to sick poor. Supplies received from ladies of churches in the district. Each church supplies for six weeks. Sixteen lady visitors. Each case investigated. Open Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday from 12 to 1.

Massachusetts Working People's Aid Society, 777 Washington Street, 9 to 11 A.M., 6 to 9.30 P.M. Medical advice free, medicines at cost.

South End Diet Kitchen, 37 Bennet Street. Prepares nourishing food for the sick poor who have received tickets from the Dispensary physicians and other charities. Mrs. Osborn Howes, President.

North End Diet Kitchen, 2 Staniford Place. Furnishes supplies for the sick upon orders from the Dispensary physicians of the district.

New England Kitchen, 142 Pleasant Street; established Jan. 1, 1890. Managers aim to furnish nutritious food prepared scientifically to people with limited incomes. Articles of cooked food, such as beef broth for invalids, soups, cereals, etc., for sale at reasonable rates.

Roxbury District Nurse and Diet Kitchen, at Dispensary, 116 Roxbury Street. In charge of the Society for Relieving the Sick Poor in Roxbury. Any physician can apply for services of district nurse and diet kitchen orders. District nurse can be seen daily from 11 to 12 at the Dispensary.

Instructive District Nursing Association, office 2 Park Square. Cares for the sick in their homes and gives instruction in home nursing. Supplies nurses who work under direction of Boston Dispensary physicians. Articles of clothing or appliances to make patients comfortable are loaned during sickness.

Directory for Nurses, 19 Boylston Street.

Training School for Nurses. At McLean Asylum for the Insane, New England Hospital for Women and Children, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston Lying-in Hospital and at City Hospital.

Homes for the Aged.

Home for Aged Men, 133 West Springfield Street. Men, over fifty-five, who have seen better days and are residents of United States. Must have been residents of Boston ten years preceding application. Admission fee $150.

Home for Aged Women, 108 Revere Street. For American women, over sixty, who have resided ten years in Boston next preceding their application. Admission fee $150. Property of inmates to be secured to the Home. The Doane Fund furnishes aid *in their own homes* to women who have served as nurses ten years in Boston. Apply to Andrew Cushing, Congregational House.

Miss Burnap's Free Home for Aged Women, 19 Common Street. For Protestant homeless women. Fifteen beds. Apply to Miss Burnap.

Winchester Home for Aged Women, 10 Eden Street, Charlestown. For women, over sixty years of age, who have been residents of Charlestown not less than ten years.

Home for Aged Colored Women, 27 Myrtle Street. For the support of aged and indigent colored women. Outside aid is given to needy colored women.

Roxbury Home for Aged Women, Burton Avenue, off Copeland Street. For women over sixty. Preference given to American residents of Roxbury. Admission fee $300. thirty-six beds. Visitors received 10 to 12, 2 to 5; on Sunday 2 to 5. Apply at the Home.

Home for the Aged Poor, 424 Dudley Street, Roxbury; and branch, Bunker Hill Street, opposite North Mead Street, Charlestown. Maintained by the "Little Sisters of the Poor" of the Roman Catholic Church. Destitute persons of good character, over sixty, of either sex, received without regard to religion or nationality. Two hundred

beds in Dudley Street Home; fifty beds in Charlestown Home. Inmates can visit and friends can call. Apply to the mother superior.

Home for Aged Couples, Walnut Avenue (Roxbury District), Boston, Mass. Incorporated 1884. Respectable aged men and their wives, who have seen better days and are without friends able to support them, are received on payment of $400 for each couple. Apply to the president, Elizabeth Abbott Carleton, M.D., 30 Union Park.

Boston Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and Orphans, Mattapan Street, Milton. Louis Hecht, Jr., President; Godfrey Morse, Vice-President; Louis Strauss, Secretary.

Old Ladies' Rest Association. Karolina Stubeniench, Secretary, 163 Tremont Street.

Sailors' Snug Harbor, Germantown, Quincy, Mass. Apply in writing to Eben Bacon, Treasurer.

Asylums for the Defective.

Perkins Institution and Massachusetts School for the Blind, 553 Broadway, South Boston, office 37 Avon Street, Boston. For the education of blind children under nineteen years of age. Terms $300 per annum. Apply to the director at the Institution. For children unable to pay apply to Board of Education, State House, and they will be admitted free by warrant from the Governor.

Kindergarten for the Blind, corner Day and Perkins streets, Roxbury. Receives blind children aged five to nine About thirty beds. A few seeing children will be received as day scholars.

The American Asylum for the Education and Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Hartford, Conn. Receives pupils from Massachusetts free upon application to the Secretary of the State Board of Education. Pupils receive a good common school education, including thorough instruction in articulation and lip-reading. The boys are taught one of three trades. The girls learn to sew and to do the lighter branches of housework.

Horace Mann School for the Deaf, Newbury Street, Boston. A public day school. Any deaf child over five years, not mentally nor physically disqualified, is entitled to admission. Pupils are admitted at any time during the school year. Apply to the principal, Miss Sarah Fuller

Clarke Institution for Deaf Mutes, Northampton. Free pupils from Massachusetts. Method of instruction, oral.

Pupils are admitted, on the third Wednesday of September, by application to the principal or Secretary of the Board of Education. Paying pupils, $250 per year for board and tuition. $50 for tuition alone.

New England Industrial School for Deaf Mutes, Beverly, Mass. Receives State aid. Gives free instruction by both the sign and oral methods, and industrial training to deaf mutes unable to pay. Applications made to the principal, Miss Nelly H. Swett, Beverly.

School for Feeble-minded, 723 East Eighth Street, South Boston, and at Waltham. Walter E. Fernald, M.D., Superintendent. Best age for admission, six to fifteen. None received under six. Epileptic, insane, incurably hydrocephalic or paralytic patients not admitted. Charges proportionate to means of parents. Payment quarterly in advance. Parents unable to pay can secure gratuitous admission by application to State Board of Education. Visiting Wednesdays, A.M. Blanks to be filled, furnished on application to superintendent. Suitable strong, plain clothing, properly marked, for summer and winter, and stout shoes, to be provided and renewed when needed. Child can be taken home for entire summer vacation. For further particulars apply by letter or in person to the superintendent. P. O. Wellesley; railroad station, Clematis Brook; visiting every afternoon.

Day Nurseries and Kindergartens.

Free Day Nurseries, supported by Mrs. Q. A. Shaw. Receives children aged eighteen months to six years, from 8 to 5 o'clock, who cannot be cared for at home during their mothers' absence, or from other causes. Kindergarten training adapted to the children. The matron visits the families for friendly encouragement and suggestions. Apply at the nurseries: 39 North Bennet Street, 933 Albany Street, 147 Ruggles Street, Cottage Place, near Tremont Street.

Kindergarten Training introduced into Boston public schools.

Ward 16 Day Nursery, 68 Chapman Street. A home where mothers who are at work can leave their children from 7 A.M., to 6.30 P.M., by paying five cents daily

Trinity Day Nursery, 13 Burroughs Place. For children of working women, aged two to five. Open 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Five cents per day.

St. Paul's Day Nursery, 6 Tyler Street. Receives children under seven years, on payment of ten cents per day; additional charge of five cents for more than one child in same family.

Sunny Side Day Nursery, 65½ Green Street. Receives children, six months to six years, from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., on payment of five cents per day.

Trinity House, 13 Burroughs Place. Sustained by Trinity Church. Has a day nursery and kindergarten, for children under five. For older children, kitchen garden or housekeeping, cooking and sewing school. Also a laundry for the mothers.

Reformatory and Correctional.

State Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster, Mass. For girls under seventeen, committed by the courts until majority for stubbornness, etc. They may be bound out or placed in suitable families after investigation, and may be recalled or discharged at the discretion of the trustees.

Lyman School for Boys. State institution. Formerly "State Reform School." For boys under fifteen years, committed by the district, municipal and police courts and trial justices for various offences.

House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, Deer Island. City institution. For children of both sexes, committed by municipal, district and police courts for minor offences.

House of the Angel Guardian, 85 Vernon Street, Roxbury. Receives, educates and reforms orphan, deserted and especially wayward boys. Board required where friends are able. Under charge of brothers of Roman Catholic church. Apply to brother superior at the house.

Truant School, Deer Island. For Boston truants.

Truant School, Lowell. Receives truants from other cities and towns. Board eight dollars per month, clothing eight dollars per quarter. Under charge of the overseers of the poor, Lowell. Pauper boys attend the same school.

Norfolk County Truant School, Walpole. Truants are admitted from the courts or trial justices in Norfolk County. Towns pay two dollars per week. Truants from towns out of the county pay four dollars per week.

Lawrence Industrial School, Lawrence. For truants; maintained by city of Lawrence. Truant boys received from other towns in Essex County at two dollars and fifty cents per week.

Plumer Farm School, Winter Island, Salem. Receives boys from ten to fifteen years of age who are difficult to manage at home. Board two dollars per week. Apply to Chas. A. Johnson, Superintendent.

House of the Good Shepherd, Tremont Street opposite Parker Hill Avenue. Under charge of Roman Catholic sisters. Has three distinct departments: first, a Magdalen Asylum for reformed penitents; second, a Reformatory for fallen women and wayward girls; third, a Protectory for girls and children who may need such a home.

Asylum for Discharged Female Prisoners, Dedham. For women discharged from prison or arrest. Instructs them in various branches and secures them situations. An agent visits courts to receive women on probation. Also receives children of discharged prisoners or women in prison.

Washingtonian Home, 41 Waltham Street. For men addicted to excessive use of intoxicants and drugs, who desire to reform. Board ten dollars to twenty dollars per week. A few free patients admitted. Apply to Albert Day, Superintendent.

Massachusetts Home for Intemperate Women, corner of Binney and Smyrna streets, Boston. Via Longwood horse car. Mrs. Mary R. Charpiot, Superintendent. Seeks to reform intemperate women. Free unless able to pay. Inmates taught to work. Places secured on discharge if possible. Accommodations for ninety inmates. Open for visitors afternoons except Sunday. Inmates to stay at least twelve weeks. Laundry and sewing room in connection with the home.

The Appleton Temporary Home, 17 Davis Street. Seeks to reform the drunkard. Is under the same supervision as the Boston Industrial Temporary Home.

House of Mercy, 44 Carver Street. Supported by "The Woman's Aid to the Church Temperance Society." For the rescue of fallen and intemperate women and girls. Apply to the superintendent or to Rev. S. H. Hillard, president, 5 Hamilton Place, 12 to 1 daily.

Penitent Females' Refuge, 32 Rutland Street. Receives young women for reform. Apply at the refuge.

Boston and Suffolk Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. A. J. Gordon, president. Advocates abstinence principles. Holds religious temperance meetings and distributes temperance literature. Visits the intemperate, who are desirous of reform, at their homes. Twenty-one branches in Boston and vicinity.

Inebriates' Home, 27 New Ocean Street, Lynn. Maintained by the "Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Temperance" from voluntary contributions by interested parties throughout the State. Receives men desirous to reform. Room for forty patients. Price of board, five to ten dollars per week for those who can pay, and free for poor patients. Apply to Superintendent F. M. Flinn at the Home, or to the secretary in Boston, at 28 School Street, Room 45.

New England Moral Reform Society. Home, 476 Shawmut Avenue. Receives young girls and young women liable to need hospital treatment (who pay a low price for board), and endeavors to restore them to society.

Homes for Friendless and Fallen Women, corner Arsenal and Elm streets, East Watertown, and at 2 Russell Place, off North Russell Street, Boston (formerly Portland-Street Mission.) Also for penitent women before confinement. Children with mothers only. Home at Watertown free. At Home in Boston, inmates pay moderate board. F. C. Hatch, superintendent; Mrs. F. C. Hatch, matron. P. O. address, 2 Russell Place.

Industrial Associations.

Barnard Memorial, formerly Warren Street Chapel. 10 Warrenton Street. Devoted to charitable, educational and religious work. Maintains day and evening schools. Open every week day, and Sundays with service from 2 to 4. Has a vacation school, sand garden and play room. Free concerts, lectures and amusements. Has a gymnasium, bath room and library. Gives industrial training. Kindergarten school in same building. All privileges free.

North Bennet Street Industrial School, 39 North Bennet Street. Incorporated. Supported by private contributions and is entirely free. Manual training given to classes from the public schools daily, and to normal and other classes in the evening in carpentry, Sloyd, clay modelling, printing, shoemaking, cooking, dressmaking and military drill. A gymnasium, library, free baths, girls' club and amusement room are open certain hours. Also a vacation school for manual training during the summer. A free kindergarten in same building supported by the city; and a day nursery, by Mrs. Q. A. Shaw.

South End Industrial School, 45 Bartlett Street, Roxbury. Seeks to give poor children a good foundation for their

work in life, whether service, trade, or art; to train the eye and hand, and the mind to practical thought and work; to teach them how to improve their home life and make them country-loving, law abiding citizens. Apply to the superintendent.

Girls' Industrial Club, 38 Chambers Street. Classes in millinery, dressmaking, bookkeeping, writing, mending, singing, gymnastics, etc. Dispensary for women and children open Tuesday and Thursday evenings. Under charge of women physicians.

Wells Memorial Workingmen's Institute, 987 Washington Street. Open daily, Sundays included, from 9 A.M. to 10 P.M. Library, reading room, game room, and bath room for working men. Membership, $1. Social gatherings, lectures and entertainments. Free evening classes. Co-operative bank; loan and building association connected.

Lowell School of Practical Design, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Supported by the Lowell Institute. For free instruction of students of either sex who supply their own materials. Apply third week in September with specimen of work.

Needle-Woman's Friend Society. Apply at salesroom, 98 Boylston Street A limited number of unskilled workwomen receive work of coarse quality by applying on Friday. The garments are sold almost at cost of material. Orders received at the salesroom for underclothing for ladies and children, and housekeeping articles, which are made under supervision by skilled seamstresses recommended by members of the society.

Sewing schools connected with the various churches.

Boston Sewing Circle, 30 Charity building, Chardon Street. Apply on Thursday, in winter, 10 to 1. Cuts garments which are given to poor women to make, who are paid by members of the circle. The clothing is distributed among the members for charitable uses.

Summer Charities.

Country Week. Sends needy and deserving children (sometimes adults) for a vacation of ten days or a fortnight to country homes. Fares paid for visits to friends. Invalid women and children sent to the country. Apply to Miss E. H. Bailey, 18 Boylston Street, Secretary of the Committee.

Poor Children's Free Excursions, Parkinson & Burr, 35 Congress Street, Treasurers. Gives to poor city children, who have no other chance for excursions, an outing in the country.

Fresh Air Fund and Rosemary Cottage. Distributes horse-car tickets among the poor of the city. From this fund Rosemary Cottage, Eliot, Me., receives mothers and children from the city for vacations of two weeks. Apply to Rev. D. W. Waldron, Congregational House.

Jane Marshall Dodge Memorial Home, Humarock Beach, Scituate (P. O., Sea View, Mass.). Maintained by the Society of St. Margaret, 15 Louisburg Square. Gives ten days' vacation to twenty children at a time in July and August. Sick children not received.

Working Girls' Vacation Fund. Devoted to enabling girls employed in factories or stores to enjoy a vacation in summer. Apply to Miss M. J. Allen, 132 Marlborough Street.

South End Vacation School. Opens about July 1. Supported by South End churches, the cathedral, the Jewish synagogue, and individuals. Relieves mothers of their children during the days in vacation. Bernard Whitman, Superintendent.

Vacation Schools. Open in July and August from 9 to 12, in public school rooms, to keep children off the street and to furnish industrial training. Supported by private contribution. Inquire at Room 41, Charity Building.

Boston Flower and Fruit Mission, Parker Memorial, Appleton Street. Open 8 to 12 Tuesdays and Fridays, May to October. Flowers, fruit, jellies, plants, eggs, vegetables, etc., are distributed to hospitals, dispensaries, diet-kitchens, to the sick poor, etc. Railroads transport flowers, etc., to Boston free; but donors must arrange to deliver at the Mission free of express charges. Branch societies in other towns. Societies have also been organized in Salem, New Bedford and Cambridge.

Roxbury Flower Mission, at parish house of All Souls' Unitarian Church, Warren Street, Roxbury, Saturdays, 9.30 to 11 A.M. Flowers and fruit distributed to sick poor of Roxbury and to hospitals by "In His Name Club."

There are many other benevolent associations by foreign residents, by churches, by mutual aid and secret societies. For a sketch of these and other institutions we commend the "Directory of Charitable Organizations," issued by the Associated Charities, to which we are much indebted.

Form of Complaint under Neglect Law.

[Chapter 181, Acts of 1882. Chapter 248, Acts of 1888.]

To X Y Esquire, justice of the court of the , within the county of :

A B of , in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on oath complains that C D (insert names of children and parents if known), of , on the in the year , at said and within the judicial district of said court, is a child under fourteen years of age, and by reason of [orphanage] [the neglect, crime, drunkenness or vice of h parents] is growing up without education or salutary control, and in circumstances exposing h to lead an idle and dissolute life [is dependent upon public charity] against the peace of said Commonwealth and the form of the statute of said Commonwealth in such case made and provided.

Taken and sworn to, etc.

Summons to Parent.

, ss.

To of , county of :

Whereas a complaint made by A B of is now pending before me, justice of the court of , against C D of said , a child under fourteen years of age, in which complaint it is set forth that the said child is, by reason of neglect, growing up without education or salutary control and in circumstances exposing said child to lead an idle and dissolute life; and whereas it appears to said justice that [*the said child has no father*] [*living and resident within said Commonwealth*] [you are the] [father] [mother] [guardian] [custodian] of said child, and are now resident within the said Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Now, therefore, you are hereby required to appear before the said justice of said court, at in said district, on the in the year at o'clock, to show cause, if any there is, why said child should not be committed in accordance with the provisions of the laws of said Commonwealth.

Witness, my hand and seal, etc.

Notice to State Board.

, ss.

To constable of in said county of .

GREETING.

You, and each of you, are hereby commanded in the name of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, forthwith to serve the annexed notice upon the State board of lunacy and charity, by delivering an attested copy thereof personally to an agent of said board, appointed for the purpose of attending the trials and protecting the interests of neglected children, or by leaving an attested copy thereof at the office of the said board in said Boston.

Hereof fail not, and make due return of this precept, with your doings thereon.

(Constable may serve notice by mail.)

Witness, my hand and seal, etc.

, ss.

To the State board of lunacy and charity, of said Commonwealth:

You are hereby notified that a complaint made by A B is now pending before me one of the justices of the court of against C D (parents' name if known) of a child under fourteen years of age, in which complaint it is set forth

that the said child is, by reason of neglect, growing up without education or salutary control and in circumstances exposing said child to lead an idle and dissolute life; and, in order that the members of said board, in person, or by an agent duly appointed for that purpose, may have an opportunity to investigate the case, attend the trial, and protect the interest of, or otherwise provide for, such child, the said justice has appointed the day of at o'clock, for the hearing of said complaint at .

Witness, my hand and seal, etc.

Complaint for Non-support of Wife or Children.

[Chapter 176, Acts of 1885.]

To X Y Esquire, justice in and for the county of :

A B of in said county, in behalf of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on oath complains that C D of , on the day of , in the year , and on divers other days and times between that day and the day of making this complaint, did unreasonably neglect to provide for the support of one E F (certain minor children, name them), she the said E F being the lawful wife of the said C D, and the said C D being then and on said other days and times there able to provide for the support of his said [wife] [children] against the peace of said Commonwealth and the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

Taken and sworn to, etc.

(Warrant for arrest to follow.)

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